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PLAYING WITH FIRE.

A measure is now under consideration in the national Congress which should call forth an indignant protest from all persons who are interested in the education of youth, as well as from all persons who stand for the belief that civilization means something very different from the rule of brute force, something entirely unlike the militant organization which seems to be the accepted ideal of European society at the present day. The measure in question is styled "A Bill to establish a bureau of military education and to promote the adoption of uniform military drill in the public schools of the several States and Territories." It has had two readings in the Senate, and is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It contemplates the creation in the War Department of a new Bureau, the preparation of a text-book of drill regulations adapted to the use of public schools, the free distribution of such book to the schools that may apply for it, and the direct encouragement of military training for schoolboys throughout the country. This measure is a natural consequence of the tall talk about war that has been heard so frequently of late in the Capitol at Washington, and made so much of by sensational newspapers almost everywhere. In the present inflamed condition of a considerable section of public opinion it is not impossible that such a measure, obnoxious as it is to every genuine educator and every right-thinking person, may find its way to the statute-book, unless the opposition of the sober-minded shall find prompt and vigorous expression.

One of the greatest dangers to which our public schools are exposed is that of the raids so frequently made upon them by bands of well-meaning but ill-balanced riders of hobbies. One set of people gets the notion that some form of mechanical discipline in morals and religion is greatly needed, and moves heaven and earth to secure the introduction of Bible-readers or ethical catechisms into the school curricula. Another set becomes possessed of the fantastic idea that our children need more than anything else to be guarded against the danger of becoming drunkards, and drafts measures (like the monstrous legislation recently enacted in New

York) for the compulsory adoption of what is called "scientific instruction in temperance," a kind of instruction which is usually repudiated by those who have a right to speak for science, and which proves to be temperate only in name. Another set of hobbyists finds in manual training a panacea for all social ills, and does its best to convert our schools into carpentry kindergartens. Raids of this sort upon public education have become alarmingly frequent of late, and it is not surprising that some of our congressmen should wish to organize a foray of their own. Fortunately, our decentralized system of education makes it impossible for the national government to do anything mandatory, and military drill cannot be imposed upon the schools of any State without its own consent. Still, it is desirable that the friends of education do everything possible to prevent such a bill as that now under consideration from passing into law, and we are glad to observe that the American Humanitarian League and other bodies have undertaken the organization of an active opposition to the measure.

There are only two arguments that can possibly be urged in favor of military discipline for our schoolboys. One of them is that war will remain a normal accompaniment of civilization, and that training for war is consequently an essential part of the education of the male citizen. The other argument is that military discipline serves a useful purpose in itself, being the best means of securing physical vigor and a manly carriage.

The second of these arguments is easily to be disposed of. The few hours of military drill that are all it would be possible to provide for in any public-school system would not go far in securing the physical results that we may admit to be desirable. On the other hand, we believe that the best authorities regard military drill as a very imperfect means of physical development, and much inferior to the scientific systems of our better gymnasia. Dr. Sargent, of the Harvard Gymnasium, for example, says that military drill does not, to any extent, meet the physiological demands of the body. He then goes on to deny the common statement that drill tends to make young men erect and graceful, and sums up his opinion of the matter in the following weighty paragraph: "After taking the most favorable view possible of military drill as a physical exercise, we are led to conclude that its constrained positions and closely localized movements do not afford the essential requisites for developing the muscles

and improving the respiration and circulation, and thereby improving the general health and condition of the system. We must further conclude that in case of any malformation, local weakness, or constitutional debility, the drill tends, by its strain upon the nerves and prolonged tension on the muscles, to increase the defects rather than to relieve them." Those who have a constitutional prejudice against "professors" and their opinions may be referred to the views of Lieutenant-Colonel Edmonds of the Boston Cadets, to whom no one will be likely to refuse the title of "practical man," and who says: "I only know that school drill injures the militia service, and I never saw a school successfully drilled. . . . In Boston the effect of school drill has been to make boys round-shouldered and narrow-chested. I never saw a school company well set up in my life."

As for the argument based upon the imminence of war, and the importance of being prepared to fight when the time comes, it really amounts, when used in defence of military drill for schoolboys, to an insidious plea for the abandonment of the policy which has caused this nation to make so unprecedented a progress in wealth and power. Happy as we are in climate, in vigorous national stock, and in richness of natural resources, we are happiest of all in our freedom from any necessity of taking upon our shoulders the crushing burden of militarism. No power in the world wants to make war upon the United States, or would dream of attacking them except upon the strongest provocation. As far as the question of war and peace is concerned, the future is absolutely in our own hands, and no nation in history has ever had our opportunity of showing how vastly more important than the victories of war are the victories of peace. To contemplate a military future for this Republic, to encourage the hot-headed minority who would like to look forward to such a future, is sheer madness, and anything that remotely tends to arouse or to strengthen the military spirit in our population, should be frowned upon by everyone who has at heart the interests of civilization.

The gravest objection to such a bill as that which has occasioned these remarks is not, then, that it would cost money, or that it would divert educational forces from their proper channel, or that it would provide for physical training of a sort inferior to that already provided in our schools, but rather, in the words of the New York "Nation," that it "springs from the same sense-

less and brutal war-spirit that is making wreck of so many public reputations, and continually threatening to embroil us with other nations. What its promoters really have in mind is, not physical exercise, not parades and displays, but the spreading in childish minds of the idea that fighting is the noblest occupation of man, that we are all the while exposed to insults and aggressions, and must be ready to whip all creation on call. Now the boys have too much of this idea already. It is in their minds that the furibund patriotism of Lodge and Frye finds most admiration — in fact, so far as we have observed, its only admiration. What they need, together with their fellow juveniles in the United States Senate, is, not military drill, but instruction in good manners, in the arts and love of peace, and in ambition to make the country decent and habitable instead of feared." It is for these reasons that we hope and trust that the objectionable measure will fail to become law — as it certainly must fail if those who are opposed to it, and to the spirit which it represents, will only take the trouble to make their feelings known to their representatives in Congress. There is no partisanship in a question like this, and consequently nothing to prevent good men of all parties from joining in the effort to defeat so pernicious a piece of proposed legislation.

FROM AVALON.

It is not lost, that green and tranquil isle,
Encircled by the arms of summer tides,
That sway, and smile, and whisper of the sea.
Not far away it lies; its fragrant shades
Shot through by golden lances of the sun,
And stirred by gentle airs that wander still
On noiseless feet, to find the chamber fair
Where, couched on mystic herbs and asphodel,
Healed of his hurts, King Arthur lies asleep.
Oft have I found its shelter. When the stress
Of warring winds, and sharp tumultuous storms
Have left me spent and breathless on the field,
Then my swift thoughts, for healing and for rest,
Bear me away to peaceful Avalon.
The sweet enchantments of the bounteous queen
Have changed the shifting waves to fields of rye,
And seas of meadow-grass, that softly break
Against the low-browed wall that shuts about
The blessed trees, veiled in eternal bloom.
The bees make happy tumult, and the air
Quivers with gauzy, bright-winged, dancing motes
And small white butterflies go shimmering by,
Silent as souls, among the scented boughs.
The skies bend low; the pale moon idly drifts,
A phantom ship, to some celestial port,
And night and day flow on in still content
Through blissful years, in changeless Avalon.

EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

SHAKESPEARE IN LEXICOGRAPHY.

This subject is suggested as one of practical importance, in connection with recent and present development in university study of English, by the special prominence of Shakespeare in the university courses. Lexicography seems to be the most important channel through which the results of "higher criticism" in English, that can be attained originally only by the few fortunate university students, may be communicated to the many who must depend upon the scholars for information and guidance. Dictionaries of English have made wonderful advances, both in method and in clearness and accuracy, but the possibilities are still far beyond the actualities. The field for new lexicographic work will be open as long as one of these possibilities is unconquered, and this means practically always. Shakespeare is the author who furnishes the best means of testing the work already done, and of indicating a special need of improvement, but without intending disparagement of present accomplishment save in the matter of a few details.

Writing of the teaching of English in American universities, very few of the twenty professors who contribute to a book recently published fail to mention Shakespeare especially, and some of them even say that his writings are made a special and separate study. In the introduction to the book is the following: "If literature is to count for so much among our higher interests, the manner in which we set about to prepare the way for it is surely of the utmost importance, and any misdirection of energy in this preparation means an almost incalculable loss." Can there be any question that false definitions of words, sometimes involving a most absurd contradiction of terms, exemplify a misdirection of energy? And is not the dictionary the commonest tool in the preparation spoken of?

Professor Dodge of the University of Illinois says: "Of far greater importance [than the study of Chaucer] is the question of how to approach Shakespeare. It is bad enough to confine ourselves to the grammatical forms of Chaucer; it is little far [sic] from criminal to do so with [sic] our mighty dramatist. Not that the grammatical and linguistic side shall be ignored; it must, however, be reduced to a minimum, as a means to a greater end. Richard Grant White to the contrary, Shakespeare requires much annotation of various kinds, in order that the study may yield its full return." (*En passant*, would not the last sentence be much better with the initiatory word notwithstanding?) An inference naturally drawn from this criticism — namely, that Mr. White asserts that little annotation is necessary — seems to be somewhat inaccurate; closer to the truth would be an assertion that more annotation is necessary than he made. His notes really are very meagre, notwithstanding his explicit claim of sufficient copiousness made as follows in the preface to the Riverside Shakespeare: "In determining what passages were sufficiently obscure to justify explanation,

the editor, following eminent example, took advice of his washerwoman, and also of the correctors of the press in the office in which the edition was printed, to whose intelligent suggestions and thoughtful care he owes much which it gives him pleasure to acknowledge. He therefore ventures to say to any reader who may not be able to understand a passage which is left without remark, that the fault may possibly be that of some other person than the poet or the editor." This evidently means that the editor thinks he has explained everything that needs explanation. His claim is strengthened by the more explicit following assertion: "Explanation of obsolete words and phrases is given wherever it is needed, and as often as occasion requires. . . . Every word that needs explanation is explained in this edition whenever and wherever it occurs, unless, indeed, it is found twice in the same scene: in which case repetition was deemed superfluous."

Shakespeare undoubtedly used many words that are now obsolete, and many others in senses no longer living. It would not be difficult to find in any unabridged dictionary a large number of instances of both kinds not noted by Mr. White, and often the reason for his omission of explanation must have been failure to perceive a common need. Research in the case of some of these words discloses a tendency to lexicographic error; and this is very unfortunate, because ordinary readers will refer to dictionaries for definitions of words they do not understand, and naturally will accept what is found there as correct.

It is to be presumed that lexicographers, in defining Shakespearean words, consult the works of special students; therefore the specialists must be considered the prime authorities. Have the specialists habitually selected the most profitable and reasonable starting-point for their word-studies? A very interesting and entertaining phase of Shakespeare's writing is the abandon with which he uttered seeming solecisms, this fact having led to some strange misunderstanding of the spirit in which it was done, and to destructive criticism, on the score of carelessness, of some of his grandest work. Thus, Mr. White attributes to Shakespeare a habit of writing carelessly, in frequent foot-notes such as "heedlessly written," "one of S.'s many reckless twists of language," etc. For instance, in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," act ii., scene 7, is the following:

"Lucetta. I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But qualify the fire's extreme rage,
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason.
Julia. The more thou damm'st it up, the more it burns."

Mr. White's note on this is: "*the more it burns*. An example of S.'s carelessness, followed by one of the most charming and exquisitely written passages of his lighter style." Is not this rather an example of W.'s careless or unappreciative criticism? Having likened love's glow to fire, and spoken of confining it within bounds, the poet has Julia use the word "damm'st," as the monosyllable most naturally suggested by what has gone before, and then

passes to the figure of a running stream, suggested in turn by "damm'st." Certainly this is not a result of carelessness.

The lexicographers class an astonishing number of word-uses as obsolete. When a word occurs in a way not immediately recognized as one of its familiar uses, the conclusion seems to be reached at once that it must stand in some old and disused sense, and a separate definition is made for it on that basis. Would it not be more accurate and scholarly to assign a current meaning wherever that is possible? Many of Shakespeare's words treated as obsolete by lexicographers are readily explainable as used in still current senses, in some cases by considering the phrasing as merely elliptical, and in some by slight extension or alteration of the wording of familiar definitions, without actual change in their purport.

In "The Merry Wives of Windsor," act ii., scene 2, Ford says to Sir John Falstaff, "Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpose: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance." *Admittance* as here used is defined in Webster's "Unabridged" as "the custom or prerogative of being admitted"; Worcester defines it as "custom or privilege of being admitted to great persons"; the "Imperial Dictionary" says it means "the custom or privilege of being admitted to the society of the great"; the "Century" preserves the "Imperial" definition; and Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary" gives the definition, "the habit or faculty of being admitted." All these dictionaries say that the word in this use is obsolete. Webster's "Unabridged" and the "Imperial" give this quotation: "Now, Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding. . . . of great admittance." Worcester's quotation is the same, but with no mark of elision. It is a point of comparatively slight importance, but both elisions should have been noted, as they are in the "Century." All these lexicographers seem to have been misled by what appeared to be an uncommon use of the word, and to have manufactured definitions accordingly; while the fact is that this word is used in its common meaning, and the part of the sentence that needs explanation (if any is needed) is the two words *of great*. The passage means "a gentleman commanding much admittance," and the quotation would be properly placed under Webster's second definition—"Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance." Mr. White had good reason for neglecting explanation of this passage, for it means exactly what the words say in their common acceptance.

In the first act of "Cymbeline," fourth scene, Imogen says to Pisanio, speaking of Posthumus's departure:

"Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To after-eye him."

Webster's "Unabridged" has no entry of *after-eye*; the "International" says it is poetic, meaning "to look after." Worcester enters it as *v. a.* (verb ac-

tive), marks it obsolete, and defines it: "To keep one in view; to look after one." The "Imperial" enters it as *v. t.* (verb transitive), defines it as if intransitive and as a living word, "to keep one in view," and has *let* instead of *left* in the quotation. The "Century" gives the word as obsolete, meaning "to keep in view." The passage means that Pisanio should not have stopped looking until Posthumus had gone entirely out of reach of vision, and "keep in view" expresses the object of the action, not the meaning of the verb, which is simply, as Murray correctly gives it, "to follow with the eye, to look after." Murray's only fault is that he says the word is obsolete, thus implying that it was once current. In fact, it was a nonce-word, and is as good now as it ever was, should one choose to use it.

In the first act of "Measure for Measure," fourth scene, the Duke says to Friar Thomas:

"And to behold his sway,
I will, as 't were a brother of your order,
Visit both prince and people; therefore, I p'rythee,
Supply me with the habit, and instruct me
How I may formally in person bear me
Like a true friar."

Webster's "Unabridged," Worcester, and the "Imperial" give as a separate definition of *bear* as an intransitive verb, "to act in any character, to behave," except that the "Imperial" omits "to behave," and all mark it obsolete. None of the others gives the passage quoted. Worcester and the "Imperial" quote—

"Instruct me
How I may formally in person bear
Like a true friar."

Webster quotes in one line, "Instruct me how I may bear like a true friar." This similarity of treatment, with its absurd error, evidently arises from the fact that some editions of Shakespeare have the line without the pronoun *me* (probably because of misunderstanding the old reflexive form *beare*, a dissyllable), but at least five editions, including the Riverside, give the pronoun.

In the first scene of the second act of "King Henry VIII.," Buckingham says:

"Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And, as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven."

Worcester defines this word *divorce* as "the cause of separation," and Webster's "Unabridged" and the "Imperial" say "the cause of penal separation." Webster's "International" says "that which separates." All these works say the word in this use is obsolete. The word was never used, and never could be used, with the meaning given in these definitions. That which is named in the passage is not a cause, nor an agent or instrument, but an effect caused by the stroke of steel, and the line is elliptical, "as the long divorce [of soul and body] of [that is, caused by] steel falls on me." *Divorce* as here used means just what the "Century Dictionary" says it does, "complete separation, absolute disjunction," though a better, because more explicit,

definition seems to be "permanent separation or disunion of things naturally united," in this case the body and the soul. Here the lexicographers had not even the excuse of real unfamiliarity for calling the particular use of the word obsolete, since it is identical with that in such an expression as "divorce of church and state." Any one who chose to write "the long divorce of," instead of "death caused by," would have the same right to do so, and the same expectation of easy understanding, that Shakespeare had.

It seems clear that literal construing of literal passages, not only in Shakespeare but in all literature, should be the first aim of commentators, and that it should be in keeping with the current language as far as possible. Of course Shakespeare and his contemporaries used many words that are not now used, and all of their now disused expressions should be explained in the light of their own time; but the discrimination should be made much more carefully than it has been.

Will the true spirit of literature be fully and accurately understood, in secondary schools or in universities, or anywhere, until such evil results of misdirected energy are eradicated? Only one important example has been considered here, but the evil is far more extensive. For instance, how can a writer be accepted as final authority as a thinker who exploits such inaccuracies of thought as the assertion that "*redness* is the name of a color"? G. P. Marsh said this in one of his lectures on the English language, and John Stuart Mill said the same thing of *whiteness*. The simplest common sense should preclude such assertions from being possible to any one, especially to a logician. Some way must be found to make them impossible if we are ever to enjoy really accurate literary scholarship.

F. HORACE TEALL.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. STEPHEN CRANE AND HIS CRITICS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

It really requires some courage to confess it, but I was one of the first English reviewers to whose lot fell the reviewing of Mr. Stephen Crane's book, "The Red Badge of Courage." Worse still—a quite damning fact, I fear—I even ventured to praise it. Mr. Crane I had never heard of when his book came to me in the ordinary course of business, but I read the volume with the greatest interest; I thought it in many ways a remarkable performance, and I did my best to give reasons for the faith that was in me. But apparently it is a subtle insult for an Englishman to praise an American book. I used to think that a good book was a good book the whole world over. It is only since landing in this country and picking up THE DIAL of April 16 that I have learned better. Your correspondent, "A. C. McC.," is my authority. Now, I am truly sorry that any criticisms of mine or of my brother reviewers in London should have so annoyed your correspondent, for he evidently was very much annoyed. He came out on the warpath,

arrested Mr. Crane as a literary spy, court-martialled him, and shot the poor fellow off-hand.

This book, says "A. C. McC." in effect, cannot be a good one for Americans to read because the English have praised it. He puts the whole thing in a nutshell, you see. This English praise, he is convinced, is a Grecian gift. I personally thought I was merely pointing out the merits of what seemed to me a book that deserved some notice. But he saw the ambush we English reviewers were laying. Deep under our affected enthusiasm for this young writer was an intense desire to insult America. It sounds oddly, does n't it? But he has chapter and verse to prove it. He comes across some cruel, senseless gibes at the Union soldiers in "Blackwood's Magazine." They are over thirty years old, and to-day, from one end of England to the other, you could not find a man to express anything but the bitterest shame of them. But what of that? "There," exclaims "A. C. McC." exultantly, "that is why these English are praising Stephen Crane. The hero of his book is a coward. Thirty years ago an ignorant British magazine talked of 'the swift-footed warriors of Bull's Run.' Don't you see the connection? It is all a deep-laid plot to throw mud at American soldiers." To be sure! And so when I sat, pipe in mouth, a peaceable, jaded reviewer, happy to have come across a book above the dull dead level, my mind was really full of schemes for avenging Bunker's Hill!

Your correspondent's letter is a compound of misjudged patriotism and bad criticism. Take only these two sentences. "The book," he says, "is a vicious satire upon American soldiers and American armies." "Respect for our own people should have prevented its issue in this country." A curious attitude to take up towards a book, unworthy of an American, as it seems to me, and peculiarly unworthy of an American who, as I hear, fought through the war with distinction. I will say at once that no such idea ever presented itself to a single Englishman into whose hands the book fell. The most insignificant thing about the book, the one point which every sensible reviewer would at once dismiss from his mind as quite immaterial, is the fact that the hero fought for the North. If he had been an Englishman in the ditches before Sebastopol, or a Frenchman at Sedan, the book would have been just as remarkable, and the praise of the English journals no less warm. But to "A. C. McC." Mr. Crane's one unforgivable crime lies in portraying a Northerner who fled from the field.

Scarcely less wrong-headed is your correspondent's criticism of the book as a piece of literature. He has missed the whole point of the tale. Part of Mr. Crane's plan, I take it, was to give an idea of the impressions made on a raw recruit by the movements of a regiment in battle. Who can doubt that to a man who but yesterday was working at the plough the whole thing appears one intolerable confusion? As for the style in which the book is written, "A. C. McC." finds in it "an entire lack of any literary quality." Mr. Crane, once more, is an author "utterly without merit." No half-measures with "A. C. McC." Again quotations are at hand. Detached sentences are given, and anything disapproved of is italicised. The odd part about it is that most of the expressions thus crucified seem to me admirable and picturesque. That there is a youthful and occasionally reckless daring about some, is true enough. But on the whole I am prepared to back Mr. Crane's sense of language against "A. C. McC.'s."

However, I am concerned little here with the merits

of Mr. Crane's work. The book can take care of itself quite well. I was surprised at "A. C. McC.'s" singular criticisms, and thought that a few words from "the other side" might be fairly called for. SYDNEY BROOKS.

Chicago, May 9, 1896.

JOURNALISTIC AUTHORITIES ON ENGLISH.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In the February "Bookman," Mr. Richard Burton reproaches Mr. Robert Barr for his heterodoxies on *shall* and *will*. Mr. Burton pronounces the philosophy of the auxiliaries as simple as the familiar table he gives; but Mr. Burton is apparently ignorant that this table leaves out all the real difficulties and most of the important doctrine. Questions and dependent sentences of the various forms comprehend most possibilities of violating the accepted canons; and Mr. Burton's confidence is evidently based mainly on deficient understanding of the scope of his subject.

Again, Mr. Burton tells us that the differences between *shall* and *will* have been "perpetuated and adorned by the choicest and happiest writers for some six hundred years." On the other hand, authorities like Mätzner, Abbott, Latham, Emerson, and Kellner, tell us that the distinction is of very recent origin and of not invariable demarcation; and the testimony of Blackburn's capital study is in substantial harmony with their views. Shakespeare and King James's translators certainly lived less than six hundred years ago, yet they did not succeed in mastering "the very different shadings of these auxiliary words."

Finally, Mr. Burton does "not hesitate to say categorically that no great English stylist can be mentioned who does not uniformly prove himself a master of the very different shadings gained by the proper handling of these auxiliary words." We have already been forced to expel Shakespeare and King James's translators from the fold of "choicest and happiest writers": now we must exclude from the number of "great English stylists" various impostors who have so long hypnotized critics. Stevenson is by no means an uncommon offender in this particular, in spite of Mr. Burton's eulogistic exemption; while Arnold, Ruskin, Brooke, Hughes, Myers, Eliot, Symonds, Newman, Thackeray, Dickens, Lytton, also forfeit their claim, not necessarily to general good behavior, but absolutely to impeccability: not one of them is "faultily faultless"; every one of them is at times guilty of a mishandling that, according to Mr. Burton, "bespeaks the lack of literary experience." I hold myself ready to furnish citations to doubters.

Why the "Bookman" should allow its limited space to be used by Mr. Barr and Mr. Burton for such purposes, I cannot divine, any more than I can pretend to estimate what Mr. Burton risks in his categorical assertions. Mr. Burton certainly has a very superficial knowledge of *shall* and *will*, of the development of English usage, of the diction of English stylists; and perhaps that is the very reason why, in an age that has abjured the last superstitions of noble minds — the divine right of kings, verbal inspiration, papal infallibility, and the innate superiority of woman alike — he "perpetuates and adorns" an impossible fetiche. There is, neither in instinct nor in self-conscious analytical explanation, any such guarantee of immunity as Mr. Burton's optimism assumes. The writers above specified do not, it is true, exemplify to a very trying extent the American and the Celtic tendency towards "I will" for "I shall,"

though they do at times exemplify it too far to justify proximate infallibility; but they freely use "I would" for "I should," "will you" for "shall you," while "would" is by them used almost indifferently with "should" or to its supersedure, in certain forms of dependent sentence.

Appropos of the "Bookman" and English, that journal's April inquiry of the Poet Laureate illustrates the difficulty of getting and keeping any faith once delivered to any saints. The "Bookman" asks the Laureate to give the construction of "seat" in "who was given a seat"—a point, another point, of sympathetic contact with the "Sun." A college professor of Latin ought to find commonplace the conversion of dative with active to subject with passive, the accusative remaining—a phenomenon which has been immemorial in English. (See Gil. L. G., p. 152, bot.; Good. Gk. Gr., §1236; Kellner, Eng. Syntax, pp. 93, 225; Mason, Eng. Gram., §187; Whitney, Essentials, §305; Maätzner 2, 212.) A common example is "He was asked a question" from "I asked him a question," *him* being originally dative. Matthew Arnold says (Letters, Vol. 2, p. 403) "*I was shown the Green River*"; Hutton (Contemp. Thought, 2, 264), "*a mediæval saint is given credit*"; Hampole (ap. Kellner, p. 226). "*I fand Jesus gyffene galle to drinke*"; Stevenson (Virg. Puer., p. 96) "*these persons had been whispered the promise*"; Andrews, E. B. (Hist. U. S., I., 134), "*all felonies were awarded capital punishment*." Examples can be multiplied indefinitely from all ages and forms of English, for the construction is natural and unimpeachable, in spite of the "Bookman's" ignorance; and "it is so," even though we fail to see in the "Sun" or elsewhere "in our midst." The "Sun" indeed goes so far with its misapplied prejudices as to deny the validity of "*Mr. Reed was presented with a gavel*," "merely because the gavel and not Mr. Reed was presented"; whereas the double construction of *present* has never, I believe, been questioned by anybody: verily, the veteran editor here stands so straight as to bend backwards. Yet, such is the irony of fate and the tendency of human nature to break out even amongst the Shakers—as Artemus Ward puts it—in his New Haven lecture on Lincoln, Mr. Dana is reported in the "Sun" as saying, "*Now we are denied this right*"—an involuntary, and hence a more significant, tribute to the vitality of true doctrine. Indeed, not only is the construction sustained by the consensus of authority and illustrated by every natural writer of English, but (as Mr. Dana's lapse shows) it is hopeless to try to elude it: *naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.*

CASKIE HARRISON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 7, 1896.

A WORD FROM A REVIEWER OF ARNOLD'S LETTERS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

As Professor Tolman's forcible "Word about Book-Making" in your issue of May 1 is particularly addressed "to those who review books in the pages of THE DIAL," I beg leave to say that my review in THE DIAL of Dec. 16 of the "Letters of Matthew Arnold" (a book justly cited by Professor Tolman as indicating some lack on its editor's part of "the index-making conscience") closes with a devout prayer that "subsequent editions" of the Letters be provided "with what are very essential to their convenience and usefulness, a table of contents and an index."

E. G. J.

Chicago, May 4, 1896.

The New Books.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF DR. HOLMES.*

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says somewhere, touching a class of authors who have been sarcastically charged with arming the King of Terrors with a new sting for eminent people, "I should like to see any man's biography with corrections and emendations by his ghost. . . . Just imagine the subject of one of those extraordinary fictions called biographies coming back and reading the life of himself, written very probably by someone or other who thought he could turn a penny by doing it." Were it possible for the Autocrat himself to revisit with critical intent "the glimpses of the moon," we venture to say his honored shade would find little to alter or seriously except to in Mr. Morse's delightful "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," now before us. Mr. Morse has given us a satisfactory biography and a rarely entertaining book as well—despite the fact that the career he depicts was, as he says, outwardly so uneventful "that the utter absence of anything in it to remark upon became in itself remarkable." Dr. Holmes, as we know, in his youth spent two years abroad as a medical student, and he revisited Europe for three months in his old age; these were the only marked aberrations from the narrow orbit of a tranquil professional and literary life passed, one may say, in the shadow of that State House which one of his characters, with a cheerful and abiding faith in things Bostonian, styles "the hub of the solar system." The Doctor's life was entirely that of the private citizen. Unlike many contemporary men of letters, he never shone, nor sought to shine, in politics; he never held, nor "ran for," any office; he resisted the efforts made to draw him into a more militant part in the political struggles which resulted in the abolition of slavery; less justly perhaps than any of his illustrious friends could he, recalling the stirring events of his time, have added, "*Et quorum pars magna fui.*"

The autobiography upon which Dr. Holmes is pretty generally supposed to have been engaged for some time prior to his death dwindles in point of fact into some scattered notes and memoranda, mainly early reminiscences jotted down at odd moments, without method, connection, or revision. These occupy a chapter of

* LIFE AND LETTERS OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. By John T. Morse, Jr. In two volumes, illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

some twenty odd pages in the present work, and Mr. Morse has wisely printed them almost intact. They are sprinkled with allusions to the writer's old bugbear, Calvinism, and contain some amusing memories of the clergymen with whom his father used to exchange pulpits. These clergymen he divides into two classes: pleasant men (if a trifle weak in the theological joints), with a cheerful look and smile in spite of its being the Sabbath day; and men of grim and dejected mien whose presence lent additional gloom to the Puritan Sunday, and who preached, as they phrased it, "as dying men to dying men."

"To one of the most distinguished leaders of the Orthodox party I had an instinctive dislike from early childhood. I was told that I laughed when I went to church and heard him preach. I remember upsetting his inkstand, which left a very black spot in my memory. Another had a twist in his mouth that knocked a benediction out of shape, and proved afterwards to have a twist in his morals of a still more formidable character."

As to his early reading, the Doctor says:

"I read few books through. I remember writing on the last page of one that I had successfully mastered, *perlegi*, with the sense that it was a great triumph to have read quite through a volume of such size. But I have always read in books rather than *through* them, and always with more profit from the books I read in than the books I read *through*; for when I set out to read *through* a book, I always felt that I had a task before me, but when I read in a book it was the page or the paragraph that I wanted, and which left its impression and became part of my intellectual furniture."

Pope's Homer was his prime favorite.]

"... To the present time the grand couplets ring in my ears and stimulate my imagination, in spite of their formal symmetry, which makes them hateful to the lawless versifiers who find anthems in the clash of blacksmiths' hammers, and fugues in the jangle of sleigh-bells."

Of another book which was early put in his hands the Doctor observes:

"Bunyan's '*Pilgrim's Progress*'—that wonderful work of imagination, with all its beauty and power—seemed to me then, as it does now, more like the hunting of sinners with a pack of demons for the amusement of the Lord of the terrestrial manor than like the tender care of a father for his offspring. . . . It represents the universe as a trap which catches most of the human vermin that have its bait dangled before them, and the only wonder is that a few escape the elaborate arrangements made for their capture."

What Dr. Holmes was and how he fared during his student days at Harvard and at Paris is chiefly to be gathered from two groups of letters (given by Mr. Morse in separate chapters in their chronological place in the narrative), the one group addressed to an Andover school friend, Phineas Barnes, the other to members

of his own family. These early letters are mainly such as any clever young man with a good flow of wit and animal spirits might write under like circumstances. There is an occasional twinkle in them of the peculiar humor of the future "Autocrat," and one is even led to suspect that there was a certain tincture of the ways of "the young fellow called John" in the Doctor's youthful make-up. Indeed, Mr. Morse admits (rather gingerly) that his distinguished relative had always "a considerable infusion of the 'sporting man' in his composition." He was for years a zealous boating man, and boasted a small fleet of his own (including a "shell") on the Charles River; he owned to a *penchant* for the "ring," possessed the "Boxiana" prints, and has preserved more than one doughty modern Entellus in the amber of his racy prose; he loved a good horse (one of his most cherished European memories was that he saw "Plenipotentiary" win the Derby), was learned in equine matters, and used to say, when a young physician, that what he liked best about practising medicine was that "he had to keep a horse and chaise." Mr. Morse draws an amusing picture of the young practitioner charging about the country in this ambitious vehicle—a "one-hoss-shay," apparently, of the type of the Deacon's masterpiece:

"In one of the clumsy great vehicles of that day, swung upon huge C springs, vibrating in every direction, the little gentleman used to appear advancing along the road, at once in peril and a cause of peril, bouncing insecurely upon the seat, and driving always a mettlesome steed at an audacious speed."

Dr. Holmes, as we know, won no marked success as a practising physician. His reputation as "a gay young fellow," as a jester (he announced to his prospective clients that their "smallest fevers would be thankfully received"), and still more as a poet (he recklessly published a book of poems at the outset of his medical career), were at first sorely against him; and he soon drifted to the academic side of his profession. Here, his influence for good must have been, as an English writer observes, incalculable. Thoroughly versed in the theory and practice of his calling, of keen insight into facts, alert, kindly, sympathetic, gifted with rare power of concise, racy expression, and of singular personal charm, it is indeed difficult to conceive of a man more fitted to shine in the role of teacher. Mr. Morse does full justice, in an interesting chapter studded with tributes from ex-pupils and former co-workers, to Dr. Holmes's academic labors and services. To teach *something* thoroughly was his ideal.

"Smatterings, and the conceit of half knowledge, were odious to Dr. Holmes; and as in this country they rise to the dignity of a national characteristic, he had to wage unrelenting war against them. He said: 'Our American atmosphere is vocal with the flippant loquacity of half knowledge. We must accept whatever good can be got out of it, and keep it under as we do sorrel and mullein and witchgrass, by enriching the soil, and sowing good seed in plenty; by teaching and good books, rather than by wasting time in talking against it. Half knowledge dreads nothing but whole knowledge.'"

In the spirit of the foregoing, Dr. Holmes used to express an indignant contempt for the notion, once prevalent, and now mildly recrudescient in the form of a pseudo-literary fad, that a proper way of showing "American independence of England" was to forswear "good English" in speaking and writing, and affect an unwashed dialect, "redolent of the soil" and patriotically free from the taint of a mean subservience to "foreign models." Mr. Morse recalls "once hearing a gentleman of some reputation in literature say—actually in addressing the Board of Overseers of a distinguished seat of learning—that he did not approve of teaching young men to write 'good English,' to use words accurately, and to construct sentences grammatically; on the contrary, he said that he wanted an infusion of the wild rough inaccuracies of the great new West!" If Dr. Holmes were present on this occasion he must certainly have been seized with Charles Lamb's desire to "examine the gentleman's organs"—if not to add a "bump" or two to the original quota. A writer in the "Quarterly Review" (cited by the author) says of the debt of American literature to Holmes:

"When young America demanded that the political revolution which separated the Old and New Worlds should have its literary counterpart in a similar revolt, Holmes threw all his influence in the opposite scale. He urged with keen satire, as well as with the force of example, that even a Republic must recognize the laws of conventional decorum, and that those who enter the Temple of the Muses outrage propriety if they ostentatiously flaunt their working-dress. To him as much as any other man we owe it, that the Versailles of American literature has not been invaded to a greater extent than it has by the vocabulary and manners of the 'Halles.'"

Mr. Morse discusses the literary side of Dr. Holmes's career intelligently and temperately, and wisely refrains from the attempt to forecast the exact place his works are destined to take in the future. Of the poems, he prefers "The Last Leaf," placing it in point of merit before "The Chambered Nautilus"—to our thinking a somewhat doubtful judgment. "The Last Leaf" is perhaps the most unique of the poems, the one to which it would be most dif-

ficult to assign a fair poetical analogue; but, applying Matthew Arnold's test, do not the quaint, crisp versicles, half-playful, half-tearful, fall below such high and genuine work as this?

"This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main,—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the Siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair."

Summarizing his view of the poetry, Mr. Morse concludes:

"There may, therefore, be doubt whether or not Holmes was a great, inspired poet; but there is no doubt at all that he was a charming *singer*, according to a distinction which, it must be admitted, would affect the standing of some of the most delightful versifiers from the days of Sappho and Anacreon down to this current year."

Dr. Holmes was anything but a voluminous correspondent, and his collected letters (not reckoning those interspersed by the author in his narrative) occupy scarcely two-thirds of the second volume. But if these letters are relatively few, they are of the first order in point of merit and interest; and the reader will find their perusal a rare treat. The editor has conveniently divided them into six groups: those addressed to Mr. Lowell, those to Mr. J. W. Kimball, to Mr. Motley, to Mrs. Stowe, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, and "Miscellaneous Letters." The group to Mr. Motley ("unquestionably the Doctor's best," thinks Mr. Morse) indicate satisfactorily the state of the writer's feelings and opinions during the Civil War. We have already noted the Doctor's distaste for public affairs. His social and political conservatism, and his seeming apathy at a period when the organic national forces were plainly marshalling themselves for the "irrepressible conflict," were oddly contrasted with his alert progressiveness in other matters, and his constant readiness to do battle for his religious and scientific opinions. Calvinism and homœopathy he attacked with a zest and vigor that savored of the pure *gaudium certaminis*; slavery, the cardinal iniquity of the hour, he long seemed willing to dally with tentatively, expressing the opinion (1856) that "we must reach the welfare of the blacks through the dominant race"—a notion "abhorrent to abolitionists." But when the war came, his attitude changed; and he became, says Mr. Morse, "a strenuous, intense, often a greatly excited, patriot." In 1862 he wrote to Mr. Motley:

"... They begin to talk about the *entente cordiale* between this country and England as likely to be re-established—so may it prove! Not that England can ever

be to us what she has been. Those sad words from John Bright's letter have expressed the feelings that have sunk deep into the hearts of all (who have hearts to be reached) among us. 'There has been shown [us] no generosity, such as became a friendly nation, and no sympathy with [us] in [our] great calamity.' Those beautiful breasts of our 'mother' country, from which it seemed that nothing could wean us, have shrivelled into the wolf's dugs, and there is no more milk in them for us henceforth evermore. The West end is right. Not by aggression, but by the naked fact of existence, we are an eternal danger and an unsleeping threat to every government that founds itself on anything but the will of the governed. We begin to understand ourselves and what we represent, now that we find who are our enemies, and why and how they would garrote us now that our hands are on these felons' throats, if they could paint a lie over so that its bones would not show through. I do believe Hell is empty of Devils for the last year, this planet has been so full of them helping the secession liars. . . .

"I have told you I am hopeful, and always have been. Hands off, and we'll lick these fellows out of their insolent adjectives. We did lick 'em well at Mill Spring the other day, and at Drainsville a little before this, and, I myself entertain no manner of doubt, can whip them man for man at any time, in a fair field, picked against picked, average against average. We are the conquerors of Nature, they of Nature's weaker children. We thrive on reverses and disappointments. I have never believed they could endure them. Like Prince Rupert's drops, the unannealed fabric of rebellion shuts an explosive element in its resisting shell that will rend it in pieces as soon as its tail, not its head, is broken fairly off. That is what I think,—I, safe prophet of a private correspondence, free to be convinced of my own ignorance and presumption by events as they happen, and to prophesy again—for what else do we live for but to guess the future in small things or great, that we may help to shape it, or ourselves to it?"

The following characteristic extracts from later letters to Mr. Motley (1870) need no comment.

"Another sensation in a somewhat different sphere is our new Harvard College President. King Log has made room for King Stork. Mr. Eliot makes the Corporation meet twice a month instead of once. He comes to the meeting of every Faculty, ours among the rest, and keeps us up to eleven and twelve o'clock at night discussing new arrangements. He shows an extraordinary knowledge of all that relates to every department of the University, and presides with an *aplomb*, a quiet, imperturbable, serious good-humor, that it is impossible not to admire. We are, some of us, disposed to think that he is a little too much in a hurry with some of his innovations, and take care to let the Corporation know it. I saw three of them the other day and found that they were on their guard, as they all quoted that valuable precept, *festina lente*, as applicable in the premises. I cannot help being amused at some of the scenes we have in our Medical Faculty,—this cool, grave young man proposing in the calmest way to turn everything topsy-turvy, taking the reins into his hands and driving as if he were the first man that ever sat on the box. . . . In the meantime Yale has chosen a Connecticut country minister, *et. 60*, as her President, and the experiment of liberal culture with youth at the helm *versus* ortho-

dox repression with a graybeard Palinurus is going on in a way that it is impossible to look at without interest in seeing how the experiment will turn out. . . ."

The reading world has awaited these volumes with unusual interest, and they will disappoint no reasonable anticipations. The work is, all in all, the best of the several biographies of American men of letters that have appeared in recent years. Taken together, the Memoir and the Letters form a complete and most engaging piece of literary portraiture—one which the reader finishes with a gratified sense of having learned all that one needs know and has a right to know of the career and personality of the kindly "Autocrat." The publishers have shown taste and liberality as to externals, and have embellished the work with a number of excellent portraits of Dr. Holmes and his circle.

E. G. J.

KOREAN GAMES.*

Few American students have seriously studied games. Among those who have Mr. Stewart Culin certainly ranks very high. To his energy was due the remarkable and interesting exhibit of the games of the world shown at the Chicago Exposition. Regarding this exhibit, he wrote a paper, published in the "Journal of American Folk-lore," which was an excellent and suggestive bit of work. He has written a number of other papers upon the games of American children and upon games of the Chinese, which have appeared in various periodicals, government reports, and independent pamphlets. The work before us, "Korean Games," is the most extensive he has undertaken. While the scope of the work is fairly indicated by the title, its full purpose is but partly set forth. The author says it "is intended not only as a survey of the games of Korea but as a practical introduction to the study of the games of the world." Its incentive was due to suggestions made by Mr. Cushing, in regard to certain North American Indian games. These possessed some curious features which suggested new lines of study and comparison.

Korea—the Hermit Nation—has been an almost unknown land. It is extraordinarily interesting in its conservatism. While it has been much influenced by Japan and profoundly by China, it has shown considerable freedom and independence. In its games, it betrays

* KOREAN GAMES, with Notes on the corresponding Games of China and Japan. By Stewart Culin. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania.

these influences from outside; at times it also shows notable originality; in some cases it appears to have conservatively kept nearer to old, original forms than the other two countries. On the whole it may be said that the similarity between the games of Korea and China is greater than between those of Korea and Japan.

The toys of children are curiously alike the world over. The little figures that are weighted so as to stand upright interest Korean children as they do our own. Kites are great favorites in Korea, but are relatively simple. They are usually rectangular in form, with a circular hole in the middle, and are made of colored paper spread upon a bamboo frame. They present no such variety in form as in China, or even as in Japan. Curiously, however, the Koreans assert that "the Chinese do not know how to fly kites." The season for kite-flying closes in Korea with the first half of the first month. At the end of the season kites are sent adrift after wishes that the year's misfortunes may go with them have been written upon them. While "kite fighting" or "kite cutting" is practiced in all three of the countries, Korea, China, and Japan, it seems to be particularly in vogue in Korea.

It is interesting to find that the little "hermits" delight in a hand-clapping game with a rhythmic formula, very like our own "Beans porridge hot." In Korea, too, we find that old game — oh, so old — of two players simultaneously throwing fingers and guessing the sum thrown by the two. It is represented on Egyptian monuments, described in Latin authors, and played by Italian children today.

There are in Korea surprisingly many games where chance decides who shall "pay the piper." Thus two boys buy candy; each breaks his piece: he in whose piece there is the biggest cavity pays for both. Two boys buy cherries; one agrees to take a certain number, say forty, in his mouth and separate the pulp and pits, without swallowing a stone: failure requires his paying for both lots, success secures payment for his by the other. Many such tests exist. Pitching pennies appears to be quite common, and it is stated that some ten or more ways are known. In some of the games there are quite elaborate rules.

Everyone, who has heard of Korea at all, knows of the curious sectional or factional fights that take place at set times. Begun by little boys, they become free for all before they end. Stones are the weapons, and results are not infrequently serious. The city of Seoul is divided into five *Pou* (sections) — Middle,

East, West, South, North. There the faction fights take place between the inhabitants of these divisions. These section fights are really the old quarrels of savage tribes, jealous of territorial rights, surviving on as custom into civilization. They exist, still more meaningless and less definite, among ourselves in the fights between different "gangs" of boys in the streets of our great cities.

But the interest of Mr. Culin's study culminates in the board games and matching games of grown people. The game of *Nyout* — where a board is used, upon which is marked out a diagram, along which pieces are moved in accordance with a decree given by throwing marked blocks — is a good and simple type of a large class of games. Among such games are *pachisi* (parcheesi), *backgammon*, etc. In *Nyout*, the path followed is a circle with two diameters crossing at right angles at the centre; in *pachisi*, the circular path has been crowded down about and close to the cross-bars; in *backgammon* the cross-bars disappear and the circle becomes a rectangle. In all three the movement of the pieces is controlled by the throwing of dice or the dropping of sticks.

Chess exists widely through the Orient. Chinese and Korean chess differ in some details, and Culin considers the Korean form the more finished and logical. Still, in the Hermit Nation, it is looked upon as a "frivolous pastime, suitable for young persons and rustics."

Dominoes are practically the same in China and Korea. A common Korean game is quite like the Chinese fortune-telling with dominoes. Culin believes that dominoes originated in a system of divination by means of two dice. He also believes cards to have grown out of divination. He says:

"They are clearly copied from slips of bamboo, such as are used as divining lots at the present day in China. In fact, an almost exact replica of the Korean pack is to be found in the eighty consecutively numbered lots, *ts'in*, used by Chinese gamblers to divine the lucky numbers in the lottery called *Pak-kop-piu*. The latter retain the arrow-like tip, while the cards bear the arrow feather, and the names of both are almost identical with that of arrow — *tsin*."

As here suggested, our author believes the lot-sticks themselves to be derived from arrows used in divination; the original divining box was, to his mind, the quiver.

These bits, taken from the book here and there, suggest the interesting mass of material. In the introductory chapter are some important generalizations and suggestions. The two chief questions involved in the study of games are

—origin and distribution. Mr. Culin believes that games have been, very largely, *not* conscious inventions, but unconscious survivals from primitive conditions in which they originated in magical rites and chiefly as a means of divination. We have suggested part of the argument above. Not alone in China and Korea, but also along our own Northwest Coast, divination slips and gambling sticks have been copied from dropped arrows. In many games curious cosmic ideas are found. The *Nyout* board combines the cross of the world directions and the circle. The falling or divided arrows determine numbers.

"A diagram upon which the counts are made allows the ascertaining of place. This diagram, whether the *nyout* circuit, or the eight or sixty-four diagrams, the *pachisi* cross on the chess board, invariably stands for the world. The cosmical import of game boards is often plainly manifest, but in none more clearly than in the Korean board for *pa-tok*, whose quarters are designated by the cosmical symbols. It is apparent in the divinatory games that the counts refer ultimately to people, and that the counters actually stand for men. In the *pachisi* board they are differentiated with the colors of the world-quarters."

The book is beautiful in mechanical execution — almost too much so for a scientific book intended for use. The white cover, bearing the *two-principles* symbol in blue and red at the centre and four of the *trigrams* at the corners in blue, presents a striking appearance. Twenty-two full-page plates, in color, reproduced from original Korean paintings, represent games in progress. A large number of cuts from Japanese originals are scattered through the text.

FREDERICK STARR.

LOUIS AGASSIZ.*

The secret of Agassiz's power is suggested in these words of Thoreau: "There is no hope for you unless the bit of sod under your feet is the sweetest to you in this world — in any world." The very fact of being alive was to Agassiz joy enough. To be alive here and now, with all these charming people, this bright sunshine, this blue sky, the green grass and clear waters, and above all this noble work to do, — this indeed was a condition meet for the gods. With "health and a day" he could, with Emerson, "put the pomp of emperors to shame." The power to enjoy and to use the present was the

secret at once of Agassiz's personal charm, his power as a teacher, and his success as an investigator. In this tremendous optimism, the optimism of the man who fears nothing, shrinks from no effort, and knows no despair, Agassiz stands unique among men of science. "When surrounded by material difficulties he fortified his spirit by a marvellous power of always hoping for better times, having an absolutely unshaken confidence in himself." "Blood runs quick in his veins," said Lowell, "and he has the joy of animal vigor to a degree rare among men — a true male in all its meaning." In his youth Agassiz writes to his father that his aim is to be "a good son, a good citizen, and the first naturalist of his time," and that he feels within him "the strength of a whole generation to work towards this end." In his manhood, in whatever he did, as Darwin once said, he "counts for three." In his old age he hesitated not to begin work which it might take half a century to make effective. In all his life to his last words, "*le jeu est fini*," he was the same joyous, genial, sanguine enthusiast, a great, wise, overgrown, independent, eloquent, happy boy, with a boy's love for life, for the earth, and for whatever he could do with it. "The best friend that ever student had," is his worthiest epitaph. Not less characteristic are these words of another student: "We buried him from the chapel that stands among the College elms. The students laid a wreath of laurel on his bier, and their manly voices sang a requiem. For he had been a student all his life long, and when he died he was younger than any of them."

Agassiz was no type of the bookworm or the recluse. His thought was always joined to action, which is the normal conclusion to all thought. He recognized instinctively and to the full that the ultimate end of science is human conduct. He had no likeness to Browning's Grammarian, with his high and narrow aims which could not be translated into human movement and relations to men. In everything he did, Agassiz was accompanied by a trail of students, followers, and associates. He always thought, says Marcou, "that he had not enough friends or associates around him. His home was a sort of phalanstery of Savants." Failure was impossible with him, for his very boldness in facing the greatest difficulties without flinching constantly brought him help from those who could appreciate the man, even if not fully understanding his aims. This was especially true in America, where over and over again he found rich friends who, as one of them said,

* LIFE, LETTERS, AND WORKS OF LOUIS AGASSIZ. By Jules Marcou. In two volumes, illustrated. New York: Macmillan & Co.

were "not willing to stand by and see so brave a man struggle without aid."

One of Agassiz's associates, an early friend and fellow-student, brought by him from Switzerland to help him in his geological investigations, was Jules Marcou. In his "Life, Letters, and Works of Louis Agassiz," Marcou has tried with great conscientiousness to give us a true picture of the man. In this he has had the advantage of a lifelong acquaintance and access to a great number of unpublished letters and documents. He had shared Agassiz's successes and failures, his successes being chiefly scientific, his failures chiefly financial.

There can be no question of the fidelity of Mr. Marcou's efforts and intentions. In taking the volumes as a whole, the result is a marked success. In these books one cannot fail to see a clear picture of Agassiz as he was, rising above all their verbiage, their repetitions, their naive moralizations, and their still more naive exhibitions of prejudice. There are many sentences of Marcou which reveal forgotten personal strifes and jealousies more interesting to the author than to the reader, and which might well have been left in oblivion. It is evident that had Marcou been in Agassiz's place the list of students and associates in his "phalanstery" would have been reduced by more than half, and those who for reasons not always clearly given fail to meet Marcou's approval, are mercilessly scored. On the other hand, many who were rivals with Marcou in Agassiz's good graces are treated with a generosity usually well deserved. For say what one may of the treachery of Desor, the snobbery of Forbes, or the uneasy vanity of several others, the great body of the Agassiz guild, both at Neufchatel and at Cambridge, were men in every way worthy of the master they followed.

Marcou's work appears at its best when it deals with the scientific efforts of Agassiz, rather than with his own opinions. The latter are given with child-like simplicity which sometimes drops into bluntness, as when he criticises Agassiz's family affairs or rebukes him for his familiarity with his assistants.

Marcou's treatment of the subject of Evolution is delightful in its simplicity. He can see nothing in the work of Darwin, Lyell, and Huxley but philosophical speculation.

"Agassiz was unwilling to abandon the method of exposition of facts which he found established in science, and substitute in its place metaphysics and hypotheses."

"Philosophical naturalists would find their task a very barren one if there were no classifiers, no embryologists, no paleontologists. It is very well to theorize

and discuss teleology, agnosticism, spiritism, morphology, mimicry, natural selection, evolution, transformism, etc., but before everything else we must know the history of every animal, of every plant, and accumulate all that constitutes the treasures of every branch of natural history."

In one place Marcou drops from prejudice to slander, and in this he ceases to be funny. He says that Darwin's "Origin of Species" became a thorn in Agassiz's side.

"His pupils in a body turned against him, for they were delighted to believe that they knew more than he of the philosophy of natural history, the descent of man, the creative power of horticulturists and of pigeon-breeders, and the mutability of species and genera. To the disgust of Agassiz, they turned from their master to applaud all the articles on evolution and origin of species published in American periodicals by Asa Gray, Chauncey Wright, and John Fiske, the last two not even naturalists."

It is simply silly to affirm that such childish motives could have influenced such men as Le Conte, Hyatt, Scudder, Allen, Packard, Shaler, Brooks, Whitman, and the rest. It would be more true to say that these men followed to the letter the precepts of their master. They adopted as scientific truth the "working hypothesis" of transformism by Natural Selection and other influences only after all other conceivable hypotheses had ceased to work. In the light of the varied biological studies to which Agassiz had introduced them, they could not cling to the old notion of the special creation of species and "look an animal in the face."

The unique episode of the school at Penikese is well treated by Marcou. In plan and development this school was thoroughly characteristic of the man. It was the "little Academy" at Munich and the "Hôtel des Neufchâtelois" on the glacier of the Lauter Aar over again. Had Agassiz been in the prime of life it would have been more notable and fruitful than any of these earlier associations. As it was, we may still say that, notwithstanding all the rich streams of science which have since come to us from Germany, "the school of all schools which has had the most influence on the teaching of science in America was held in an old barn on an uninhabited island. It lasted but three months, and in fact had but one teacher. The school at Penikese existed in the personal presence of Agassiz: when he died, it vanished!"

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

MR. LEONARD HUXLEY is hard at work on the life of his father, and the book will appear early in the coming season. It will include a large selection from Huxley's correspondence.

THE TEACHING OF LATIN.*

We feel sure that all progressive teachers of Latin are in thorough sympathy with the aim of Dr. Coy's new "Latin Lessons for Beginners," namely, to introduce the pupil early to good connected Latin reading and at the same time to give him a thorough knowledge of the common forms and simple constructions. After but eighteen lessons on formal grammar, including three declensions and the indicative mode of the four conjugations and of *sum*, the author plunges in *medias res* and begins *Viri Romæ*. This is followed by Nepos' Life of Timoleon and by Caesar's campaign against Vercingetorix. We cannot help wishing that he had waited just a little longer so that systematic work in grammar might not be thrown out of joint quite so soon. We grant that the author has done remarkably well under the circumstances, but the exigencies of the text necessarily divorce and unfortunately separate many grammatical facts and principles that naturally belong together. The author aims to overcome this by continuous quizzing on the preceding work and by many reviews. These will no doubt assist in binding together isolated facts; but it must not be forgotten that young pupils are very slow to correlate and classify knowledge properly. To assist students in doing so, the book stands in great need of an index, for the material is so arranged that we fear they will often find great difficulty in referring back to some point to which inquiry has been directed.

To develop reading power, the passages for translation are supplemented by short sentences based upon the text, in Latin and in English, for translation at sight. This feature is an excellent one. We fear that some of the exercises, especially those in English, will prove too difficult, but the test of the class-room can alone decide that. Another commendable feature is that after the seventieth lesson the special vocabularies under each are removed to the end of the book, that students may be encouraged to read without them. Vocabulary is further fostered by frequent attention to English derivatives and groups of kindred Latin words. It would have been well, also, to give more attention to word formation in the special and general vocabularies.

In general the book deserves approval both for its plan and for the way it is carried out.

*LATIN LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS. By E. W. Coy, Ph.D., Principal of Hughes High School, Cincinnati. New York: American Book Company.

There are some matters of detail which we believe invite criticism. Among the most important are the following: Dr. Coy states that "the long and short vowels differ only in the time occupied in uttering them," whereas it is reasonably certain that there was a difference between them in quality as well as in quantity, most marked in the case of *e*, *ē*, and *o*, *ō*; but also appreciable in the case of *i*, *ī*, and *u*, *ū*. Again, the accent of words is marked in all paradigms. This seems not only unnecessary but unwise. The laws of Latin accent are so simple that they can be very easily applied, especially when the quantities are marked. Marking the accent will lead students to neglect to note the quantity, which should be their guide in determining it. With reference to quantity Marx has been followed, although his work has been already largely revised by an American scholar and is inconsistent with all Latin-English Dictionaries.

The statement with reference to the future of the 3d and 4th conjugations (p. 86), the treatment of verbs in *io*, and of purpose and result clauses, seem quite unsatisfactory. The rule with reference to the declension of numerals (277, e) is obscure to say the least, neither is it clear how the statement that "the locative in the plural number has the form of the dative or ablative" (283, a) can be made to tally with the history of that case. The declension of *trux* is given (253) as the paradigm for adjectives of one ending, without *is* in the accusative plural, though that is the more common ending for all that class.

The author has been careful as a rule to admit only essentials. We question the utility of mentioning the rare locative *domui* in the declension of *domus*, and of including the unusual word *gloriola* in the list of words (263). We note a few inconsistencies: the explanations of *natu maior*, 89 and 144, do not agree, neither do the statements about the genitive of *vis* in 116 and in the vocabulary. There are also a number of slips of more or less importance, among them the following: *vultum* (141) is called a noun of the fifth declension; *faci* for passive infinitive of *facio* (169); no infinitive is given under the periphrastic conjugations (212).

The book is attractive in appearance and the proof-reading has been carefully done. It is to be regretted that there is no map of Rome and of Italy. The geographical notes, of which there are a number, are worse than useless without.

B. L. D'OOGHE.

SOME RECENT EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.*

Miss Catharine Aiken's "Method of Mind Training" is a slight book—in truth its real substance might be put into fifty of its very small pages—which details the author's devices in mental gymnastics as used in her schoolroom. The strengthening of attention was the chief object in view, and since attention practically equals intellectual effort, or study, or application, the real end coincides with the chief end of education. To get strong, accurate, quick attention, Miss Aiken saw that she must have sufficient motive or interest, and of the common motives—fear, hope, emulation, curiosity, feeling of duty—she relied mainly on emulation. By putting words and numbers on a swinging blackboard and allowing them to be seen but a few seconds, she stimulated competition in calling words and numbers in their order, in spelling, etc. Miss Aiken does not appear to use "word-game," *i. e.*, the giving out of a word from which to form other words within a limited time. This tests both vocabulary and spelling in a very interesting way. Many, however, will be disposed to criticize all such devices as unhealthy *tours de force*, as more or less mechanical reproductions, as mere tests of quickness which will discourage slower but often more solid minds, and as providing in emulation a low and unworthy method; and yet all must agree that Miss Aiken's methods are suggestive, and may with some minds be highly successful.

In Mr. Charles W. Mann's "School Recreations and Amusements" we find much that we should not look for, and do not find much we should look for. Indeed, a large part of the book is concerned with mere formal exercises, as in gymnastics, or with direct pedagogical method. Further, much that is really recreation has little to do with school, as for

* METHODS OF MIND-TRAINING: Concentrated Attention and Memory. By Catharine Aiken. New York: Harper & Brothers.

SCHOOL RECREATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS. A companion volume to King's "School Interests and Duties," prepared especially for Teachers' Reading Circles. By Charles W. Mann, A.M. New York: American Book Company.

FROEBEL'S GIFTS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

FROEBEL'S OCCUPATIONS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE SONGS AND MUSIC OF FROEBEL'S MOTHER PLAY. (Mutter und Kose Lieder). Songs newly translated and furnished with new music. Prepared and arranged by Susan E. Blow. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ONTARIO: Its History and Distinctive Features. By the Hon. George W. Ross, LL.D., Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

STUDIES IN EDUCATION: Science, Art, History. By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph.D., LL.D. Chicago: Werner School Book Co.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THOUGHT AND MEMORY: A Contribution to Pedagogical Psychology. By Herman T. Lukens, Ph.D., with an introduction by G. Stanley Hall, LL.D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

EDUCATION. An Introduction to its Principles and their Psychological Foundations. By H. Holman, M.A. (Cantab.). New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

instance, swimming and tennis. On any strict interpretation of his title, about three-fourths of Mr. Mann's book is irrelevant. On the other hand, we fail to find mention of such distinctly school-games as "word-game," "geography-game," and "in-sight-and-unseen." Geography-game, played by holding up lettered cards, and asking for rivers, towns, etc., beginning with the letter shown, may be adapted to history and other studies. The spell-down and natural history collecting are also not mentioned. The loaning of pictures is not treated, nor yet the competitive finding of Latin words in English dress. We notice that while the writer discourages geography rhymes, he tends to encourage history rhymes, which is hardly consistent. The book as a whole lacks newness, suggestiveness, and completeness, and at the best is only a passable compilation and compendium.

The account of the public school system of Ontario by the Hon. G. W. Ross will be found of interest and value in many respects to us who dwell in "the States." In some ways Ontario's system is certainly superior to ours, as in its greater unity and centralization, its general inspectorship, and in the publication of school books by the central provincial authority; but it is inferior in that it gives Roman Catholics their own public schools. The appendix on sanitation in rural schools shows some curious and suggestive statistics.

Next on our list we have three Froebel books. "Froebel's Gifts" and "Froebel's Occupations" are manuals which are well written and clear in exposition, and well fitted to serve their purpose in assisting mothers and teachers in kindergarten work. Both volumes abound, like most kindergarten books, with quotations and references, which must be accounted a defect in a manual. The third book, "Froebel's Mother Play," is poetically and musically the best arrangement that has been made. However, Froebel could easily be improved on in making play-songs which should deal with the environment of the child to-day. For instance, the cuckoo song and the wheelwright song can mean nothing to the American child. We need two distinctly new books, one adapted to the child in the country and one to the child in the town. Further, the illustrations, being uncolored, small, and archaic, are not suited to the child of to-day. Froebel should not become a fetish; it is time that kindergartenism got beyond him.

Professor B. A. Hinsdale's "Studies in Education" consists of some twenty brief papers, mostly practical discussions of the timely sort, designed originally for teachers' associations and such occasions. Consequently, the style is oral rather than literary. A bundle of papers of this kind which has no continuous theme hardly makes a book in the strict sense, though each paper may have had by itself a certain practical value in connection with the occasion for which it was prepared. Perhaps the most interesting paper is that on Religious Instruction in the German Schools.

The digest of Dörpfeld's "Thought and Memory,"

by Dr. H. T. Lukens, aims to be a clear, full, and practical monograph for teachers. This implies, we think, that it should be thoroughly inductive in spirit and method, proceeding immediately from examples in actual school-room experience to the simplest generalizations and definitions. This book, being complex, general, and in style very dry, is far from this ideal, though it may compare favorably with similar treatises. Its defects are in some measure due to its Herbartianism. An unnecessary history of the psychology of association is given (pp. 39-43).

Mr. H. Holman in his "Education" sets forth what he takes to be an original conception, namely a "pure science of education" deduced directly from psychogeny. However, the conception that education is but the application of the laws of mental development can scarcely be called new. Mr. Holman's mode of exposition may be original, that is, a chapter of psychology followed by a chapter of inferred educational principles. This order repeated often through the book tends to split up subjects and leads to repetition. It would have been better to treat each main principle in its whole extent with its psychological basis in a single chapter introduced by concrete illustrations, and a final chapter on interrelation. Many points in Mr. Holman's book invite criticism,—for example, his conception of education as purely intellectual (p. 20) and the stress he lays on repetition (p. 117). However, it is on the whole a meritorious work, and gives fairly well a large, judicious, and, in the main, sound outline of the modern doctrine of education. The material is well digested, although we have the common vice of pedagogical literature, over-use of quotation. The style is clear and direct. The Appendix should be Americanized.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

SOME HISTORICAL LITERATURE.*

One of the singular features of the study of English constitutional history to-day is the fact that the greatest living authorities in its special fields are not

*THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Translated from the German of Felix Makower, Barrister in Berlin. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. By James MacKinnon, Ph.D., Examiner in History to the University of Edinburgh. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

THE AGE OF HILDEBRAND (Ten Epochs of Church History Series). By Marvin R. Vincent. New York: The Christian Literature Co.

WESTMINSTER. By Sir Walter Besant. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

SOME ANCIENT ENGLISH HOMES. By Elizabeth Hodges. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE KING'S PEACE. An Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts. By F. A. Inderwick, Q.C. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan & Co.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN ENGLAND IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY as Reflected in Contemporary Literature. By Edward P. Cheney, A.M. Part I., Rural Changes. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania, Vol. IV., No. 2.

English scholars. Aside from Pollock and Maitland and Round, what students of England's history and institutions compare with Felix Liebermann or Vinogradoff or Busch? Rudolph Gneist, who has just died, might be cited also, and the late Bishop of Chester would be the only one who could wear his armor. In Felix Makower's "Constitutional History of the Church of England," the field of English church history is now occupied, and with that thoroughness characteristic of German scholarship. If there is any source, prominent authority, or article of value omitted, which bears even indirectly upon the subject, a diligent search has failed to discover it. The bibliography appended to the work fills twenty-nine pages. The extent to which black-letter Latin tomes and other documentary sources have been not merely cited but used is remarkable. In view of the fact that the page-print is beautifully large and distinct, while the notes are clearly but finely printed, it will not be a rash assertion to say that one-half of the work is comprised in the notes. The minuteness of the writer's accuracy may be appreciated when we find him citing the preamble to the Constitutions of Clarendon, and then adding specific directions as to construction, of which this microscopic detail is an example:—"In Stubbs, *Select Charters*, a comma is placed after *sui*, whilst that after *aliorum* is omitted." It seems strange to find so little upon Wiclif or the Lollards in such a history, but the work is strictly what it purports to be—a history of the constitution of the Church of England. Of course such limitations bar it from popular usage, but for the serious student of ecclesiastical or civil history and institutions—for the clergyman, the lawyer, and the university scholar—the book is a veritable mine. It is written with unusual clearness and directness; the legal quality of the writer's mind is observable throughout; each page reads like a lawyer's brief. The book is admirably analyzed, a system of cross-references, in every case, making it possible to refer to collateral matter. There is nothing to indicate directly that the translation has been made by the author himself, but internal evidence points that way.

Mr. MacKinnon's study in international history, "The Union of England and Scotland," is a very different sort of work from Mr. Makower's. The author lacks the calm temperament of a judicial writer, nor can he look at men and events as a third person; for he is a Scotchman writing of his country's history and not a German studying that history as something of interest yet wholly apart from himself. It is to be regretted that the personal equation should so largely have influenced a book written from so much contemporary evidence, "including a large amount of new matter." Fourteen chapters recount the history of Scotland in the eighteenth century. The keynote is struck in the last chapter, "Nationality and the Union," which is the plea of an earnest Scottish patriot for wider recognition of the importance of Scotland as a member of the British Empire.

The recent parliamentary struggle for Home Rule in Ireland, the change of ministry, and the present intensity of English interests in Africa and the East, has obscured the humble agitation in favor of Scottish Home Rule, an organized movement since 1886, the aim of which is to secure a separate legislature and executive for Scotland, thus making a federal and not an incorporating union, which, it is argued, is more compatible with the interests of the British Empire. Let the author speak for himself; the fact that the question has received such slight attention on this side of the water we hope will justify so full an extract as the following:

"There is no reason why the project should be regarded as dangerous, or necessarily impracticable. Take the case of the two countries situated as Scotland and England are. Both are possessed of ripe experience in the arts of legislature and government. Both have a vast interest at stake in maintaining that mighty Empire on which the sun never sets. Both are endued with intense national sentiment, along with a common pride in the achievements of the great men of both nations, who have contributed to build up that wide nation of imperial Britain. Both are impressed with the conviction that the united Parliament is overburdened with the weight of imperial and national questions. The necessity of subdivision of legislative labors is forcing itself upon the attention of all parties. Tentative endeavors have already been made, with good results, in this direction. There can be nothing revolutionary, in the bad sense of that word, in agreeing to devolve on two, or, if Wales be included in the distribution of responsibility, say three national Parliaments, the work that is at present so unsatisfactorily performed by one unwieldy body in London."

The success of the German Empire in combining national and local legislatures with an imperial diet is cited as an example to England, after which Mr. MacKinnon concludes:

"*A priori*, then, the case for national legislatures in Great Britain is not incompatible with the larger patriotism which we cherish as citizens of the greatest empire that the world has ever witnessed. . . . Let us ask, what the men who advocate Scottish Home Rule have to say in its behalf? They affirm that a national parliament at Edinburgh could meet the demands of Scottish legislation more efficiently than is done by the British House of Commons. . . . They complain that Scottish legislation is jostled out of the running in the race for supremacy with English, Irish, and imperial measures. . . . They object that Scotsmen are put to an enormous expense by the necessity of constant deputations to London, by the cost of private bill legislation, and by appeals to the House of Lords. . . . This is not the sum of the Home Ruler's contention. He complains that Scotland is overtaxed in comparison with England and Ireland, and that Scotland receives an inadequate return out of the British exchequer."

Here a plea is entered for government support of Scotch as well as of English universities, and "finally, the argument based on nationality is a strong one." The author waxes indignant when he writes of Englishmen, using the term "England" to indicate the United Kingdom, or even the British Empire:

"This constant use of the term is entirely unconsti-

tutional — it is a transgression both of history and of the constitution, and shows that the conditions of the treaty of Union are becoming, to Englishmen, in an important respect, a dead letter. . . . The legal, ecclesiastical, and educational institutions of both countries were preserved as a distinct natural inheritance to the respective peoples. To speak of the English army, the English navy, the English Parliament, or, in the sense in which it is frequently done, the English people, is both bad history and bad constitutional law" (pp. 517-22).

Professor Vincent's "The Age of Hildebrand" is an endeavor to present in a popular, yet scholarly form, the significant features of the great mediæval movement terminated by the pontificates of Gregory VII. and Boniface VIII., and of which Hildebrand was the actuating personality. The treatment is not confined, however, strictly to the conflict of the Empire and Papacy for world-sovereignty. There are chapters upon the intellectual condition of Europe at the time, upon the rise of the universities, upon the monastic orders. The book is weakest in the treatment of purely political history. The influence that the identification of the papacy with the Clugny Reform had in tending to make the papacy a universal institution; the part that the Norman State in Italy, that Tuscany, that the Pataria played in the great duel; the causes inducing the French interference in Italy and the results thereof, are not treated as fully as desirable. At times the author visibly errs, *e. g.* in his consideration of Gregory VII.'s conduct at Canossa. The pope did not refuse to see Henry IV. at once because he wished keenly to humiliate his arch-enemy; the case had been referred to Augsburg, whither Gregory was hastening, and he hesitated to adjudicate alone what had been reserved for the German synod. Moreover, the Emperor did not stand "with bare feet in the snow, fasting and shivering in the icy wind . . . for three days," but merely for a few hours each day, warmly clad, too, beneath his penitent's garb. The moral sentiment of Europe would have revolted against a pope so inhumane. As to penance, Otto I., Otto III., Henry II., Henry III., and St. Louis had all been publicly flogged. The truth of this dramatic episode at Canossa is that the emperor had beaten the pope at his own game and Gregory was in a quandary — he did not know what to do, so that Henry was obliged to wait, meanwhile playing the penitent to prevail upon the pope. A valuable feature of the book is an excellent bibliography.

Sir Walter Besant's "Westminster" originally appeared as a series of papers in the "Pall Mall Magazine." They are the sketches of a man to whom history is a pastime and literature a profession. No attempt is made to enter into the history of Westminster in the large sense of that word, as typifying that of Parliament, nor does he enter, strange to say, into the more limited field of the history of the Abbey and its monuments, a subject which must have appealed strongly to him. Rather it has been the author's purpose to restore to the mind's eye the vanished palace of Westminster and

Whitehall, and to picture the life of England's grand abbey in its services, its rule, and its sanctuary. The pages betray the enthusiasm which every Englishman displays for the traditions and institutions of his ancestors. A charm of the book is in the sympathy displayed for the subject, redolent with suggestions of the Middle Age, the light of cathedral aisle, the color of windows, roseate and pearl, "twilight saints and dim emblazonings." But Sir Walter is a knight of the romancer's quill; he does not dip his pen in Gibbon's ink-pot. When he tries to write sober-suited history, he has the naive quality of Don Quixote. His favorite thesis, that the Isle of Bramble was a thriving mart long before London existed, is the humble Spanish wayside inn transformed into a gorgeous palace. From the point of view of the bookmaker's art, the volume is a delight to the eye; it is admirable in binding, clear of print, and beautiful in illustration.

To those who can boast "claims of long descent" other than of Huguenot or Knickerbocker or direct Germanic ancestry, Elizabeth Hodges's "Some Ancient English Homes" may appeal with interest. The pages are profusely sprinkled with allusions to Lord This and Lady That. To be sure no one of them ever had any influence upon the political history of England, and their social history cannot be of the remotest interest save to the genealogist or the antiquary, yet what of that? The book is not without interest, if it is without depth. Piquant descriptions of old English castle life, hunts, tennis tournaments, or stronger forms of rivalry, as the jousts, racy incidents and spicy anecdotes, enliven its pages. But "the boast of heraldry," so often repeated, finally palls upon the American reader, who will be likely to plunge into "Yellow Plush" to restore him.

Mr. Inderwick's little book, "The King's Peace," is one of a series of works which aim to present the results of latest scholarship in a popular compass. It is clearly printed, neatly bound, well illustrated with old-time sketches and prints, and contains also some very nice and interesting incidents. But the first requisite for the scholarly presentation of history is a scholar, and the author is no historian. He has no historical sense. He is a lawyer, and historians as such have next to no weight with him. He will gravely quote Coke against Stubbs, and Dugdale or Selden in preference to Thorpe or Gneist. It is pitiable to think that any serious-minded student can entertain the remotest idea that the Common Law may be of Druid origin, yet Cæsar is cited as authority for this supposition! Mr. Inderwick is grotesque without being respectably pedantic. In regard to English institutions prior to the Norman Conquest, the light that is in Mr. Inderwick is darkness. As more modern times are approached the darkness is less intense, although the shadow of Coke and Blackstone obscures every page. If the author had been writing in jest, his book would have been brilliant; as it is, it is neither law nor history. Fortunately the book can do little harm, for the

veriest tyro in English institutions will detect errors on nearly every page.

Professor Edward P. Cheney has contrived to make the usually prosaic page of a study in economics sparkle with interest in his most entertaining "Social Changes in England in the Sixteenth Century." One reason why he has been enabled so to do is the fact that he writes from the view-point of contemporary literature, as well as from rent-rolls, tax lists, and parish registers. In writing of the Open Field System of agriculture, in which the field was divided into strips of an acre or half-acre in extent by "balks" of unplowed turf, he quotes Shakespeare's

"Between the acres and the rye

These pretty country folks would lie"—

which is a picture of an English harvest field as accurate as it is attractive. Pamphlets, sermons, old letters, prose and poetry, have been copiously drawn upon in order to present the influence of the Renaissance and Reformation upon the masses of the people; the decline of the old English baronage; the rise of the Tudor Monarchy; the expansion of commerce, and the increase of the precious metals. The sixteenth century was a period of transition in England; it was "a period of the growing prosperity of the prosperous and the utter misery of the poor," and the homely phrases culled from contemporary writings are here combined to make a study in economic history which is at once scholarly, attractive, and unique.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Helps for
the student
of Tennyson.*

Commentaries upon Tennyson are multiplying so rapidly that the number bids fair to equal that of books devoted to the exposition of Browning. Tennyson's poetry, of course, is usually so lucid as to be self-explanatory, and does not call for the same sort of annotation that "Sordello," for example, requires; but the range of his observation was so wide, and his thought so subtle, that some sort of assistance is frequently welcome, and even needful. Two books, intended to help the student to an understanding of the greatest English poet of our age, are before us, and may be briefly characterized. Mr. W. M. Dixon, the author of one of these books, calls his work "A Tennyson Primer" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) which is not the most happily chosen of titles. The literary "primer," exemplified by such admirable books as Professor Dowden's primer of Shakespeare and the primer of Shelley, published under the auspices of the Shelley Society, is a well-defined form of manual, and is not primarily intended to be read. It aims to present in compact and well-arranged form the chief facts concerning the life and works of the writer in question, and is in no sense an essay or a biography. Now Mr. Dixon's "Primer" is a very readable and suggestive little

book, but really amounts to a literary biography, with a critical essay appended, and does not perform for Tennyson the special service that a primer should perform. A book properly answering to that name would not, for example, give us a long historical disquisition upon the Arthurian legend in English poetry, nor would it include bits of anecdote and fragments of correspondence. We have no serious fault to find with Mr. Dixon's work, except that it is like so many others in failing to do adequate justice to either "Maud" or the dramas. Mr. Dixon quotes George Eliot as saying, "Tennyson's plays run Shakespeare's close," and tells us that "such criticism is pestilential." Well, we are inclined to spread the pestilence a little by saying that George Eliot was not far from right. Perhaps the most valuable feature of this little book is its bibliography, which occupies some forty pages, and is particularly rich in references to periodical literature. Unlike most Englishmen, Mr. Dixon has recognized to the full the importance of American criticism, and his list includes many references to *THE DIAL*, "The Atlantic Monthly," "Poet-Lore," "The Critic," and other American journals.—Both in plan and in spirit Mr. Morton Luce's "Handbook to the Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson" (Macmillan) better fulfils the purpose of a "primer" than does the work previously under discussion, although the bulkiness of Mr. Luce's volume deprives it of a claim to that modest title. It is the outgrowth and expansion of the author's earlier "New Studies in Tennyson," and presents us with a chronological commentary upon the poems. The work embodies a vast amount of research, tracing in much detail the sources of Tennyson's thought and form, explaining the difficulties, illustrating the poems by suggestive parallel passages from other writers, and illuminating the subject with a good deal of temperate and helpful criticism. It makes a book simply indispensable for the reader of Tennyson, and ought to come into general use wherever the poems of the last great Laureate are studied with serious purpose. Teachers of English literature will find it a valuable adjunct to their work, and will cordially welcome its appearance.

Prof. Raymond's latest volume on Aesthetics.

Professor Raymond, in the preface to "Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture as Representative Arts" (Putnam), expresses the view that some statements in *THE DIAL*'s notice of one of his previous volumes were founded upon very superficial reading. If he is right (and it may be questionable what Professor Raymond would call superficial) it seems to us to follow that the average reader, if he want to make anything at all out of the book, will be placed in a dilemma: either he will have to give a good deal of hard study to Professor Raymond's work, or he will have to acknowledge at the start that his author is a sufficient and adequate guide in matters of aesthetics. How fit Professor Raymond is for this position will, we think, be obvious from a single exam-

ple. If time permitted we would gladly give more, but we must confine ourselves to a minor point: and with a view of indicating his method, we take his handling of the idea that the Gothic arch was suggested by branching trees in the forest. On page 32, he remarks: "But suppose that, taking a suggestion, as the early architects undoubtedly did, from the way in which limbs branch out from tree-trunks, the wood and stone which the pillars support are also made to branch off from them as in arches." It will be observed that the imitation on the part of the early arch-builders is undoubted. In spite of this substantiation of a historic fact which on page 398 becomes a simple truth, Professor Raymond on page 399 only goes so far as to write, "It is an indisputable fact that an avenue of trees with bending branches inevitably suggests to anyone who has seen it. [Reference to Beverley Minster and the Palms.] If it does so in our age to the ordinary observer why could it not have done so in the middle ages to the first Gothic builder?" Why, indeed? And since it did, "is it not evident that when this has been done [*i. e.*, the arches made to spring from the pillars] something has been done which adds to the representation of the mere conception of supporting strength, a representation of the same effect as produced by appearances of nature" (p. 32). It is not clear what effect is alluded to: if it be that of "supporting strength," we should say that such is not the idea produced in us by a spreading tree; if it be the effect really produced by a spreading tree, *i. e.*, airy lightness, which is also produced by good Gothic, we should say that airy lightness harmonized ill with supporting strength. Later we hear (p. 399) that those who deny that the branching of trees might have suggested Gothic arches, "or ridicule, as they do, the statement that it might [*cf. above undoubted*], would have difficulty in making most men believe that they could recognize any conclusion whatever attainable as a result of only logic or insight." Such is Professor Raymond's rigorous method. When such a thinker attempts a difficult subject, he may strike out some interesting ideas, but he rarely says the last word on the matter. Professor Raymond's books have a good deal that is suggestive here and there, and this one has a number of illustrations which serve to make his points clearer.

In his "With an Ambulance during the Franco-German War" (imported by Scribners), Dr. Charles E. Ryan narrates his sufficiently stirring personal experiences and adventures as a field surgeon with both the contending armies in 1870-71. To those who would undertake the just now specially useful exercise of mentally realizing the hideous and coarsely prosaic realities which constitute nine-tenths of that alleged national need and educative disguised blessing called War, we cordially commend Dr. Ryan's book—which, we hasten to add, is not weakened as a narrative by being written with any ulterior moral or

didactic purpose. Dr. Ryan is simply a narrator. An evil is often best shown to be an evil by the plainest and least argumentative statement of facts. Thus, we take it, no more cogent plea against war, or more damning indictment of its reckless advocates and promoters could be made, than this terse, vivid, and unassuming recital of Dr. Ryan's; and were it within the bounds of human possibility to convert by moral means to humanity and right reason those "statesmen" whom a satiric destiny and a betrayed electorate have sent to Washington to guard the welfare and maintain the credit of this nation, and who have been discharging their mandate by doing their best to plunge us into war on this, that, or the other pettifogging pretext, we should earnestly commend Dr. Ryan's book as a tract suitable for distribution at the federal Capital; but, unfortunately, nothing short of a strait-waistcoat, or the absolute certainty of being sent to the front should his barbarous clamor bear fruit, is likely to bring a Jingo politician in full cry to his senses. At the outbreak of the Franco-German war Dr. Ryan was a medical student at Dublin. A natural taste for adventure and a humane desire to be of service impelled him to set out for Paris, where he joined the Anglo-American Ambulance then organizing under the command of Dr. Marion Sims. The corps was at once sent to Sedan; and here Dr. Ryan had his first taste of the horrors of war. One easily reads between the lines of the author's account of Sedan, as of later engagements, the prime cause of the swiftness and thoroughness of the French defeat. As in the China-Japan war, it was a loosely organized mob of soldiery against a compact perfectly-ordered fighting machine whose every move was a part of a coherent scheme; and the issue was never in doubt from the outset. Bismarck and Moltke chose well the moment for striking the blow that was to consolidate the new German Empire and secure the primacy therein to Prussia. Dr. Ryan's narrative is by no means, what we may perhaps have incautiously led the reader to infer it to be, a mere surgeon's catalogue of horrors and casualties. It is long since we have seen a more entertaining book of the kind.

*Journeys
along the coast
of Southern France.*

"The Riviera: Ancient and Modern" (Putnam), by M. Charles Lenthéric, a French engineer, will be welcomed by readers who propose to spend some part of the summer in southern France along the strip of coast extending from Marseilles eastwards toward Genoa. Though a scientific man with a keen eye for the fauna, the flora, the geologic formation and the climatic conditions of the Mediterranean coast, M. Lenthéric is a writer who shows marked power in description and unusual literary judgment. His method of treating the subject is peculiarly characteristic and gives an air of leisure to the volume which is refreshing. As the author remarks too truly: "A sea-voyage nowadays is a question only of time, seasickness, and money." Accord-

ingly he asks the reader to accompany him slowly along the coast, preferring to travel in a small fishing-boat and thus to go from port to port — past the sites of ancient Tauricentum, Toulon, St. Tropez, St. Raphael, La Napoule, Cannes, Antibes (the ancient Antipolis), Nice, and Monaco; or to linger among the islands of Hyères and the Lérins, following the course of Greek and Phœnician sailors of earlier times. But M. Lenthéric's plan allowed him to stop a while at most of the places to which we have referred, so that he has described the scenery of Maritime Provence, notably the gorges of the Estérel, the surroundings of Fréjus, and the lower valley of the Var. He has little to say of the Promenade of Nice or regarding the "rooms" of Monte Carlo—such topics are matters of guide-book information. His interest is to some extent historic. Hence he speaks frequently of the Grecian colonies of antiquity within this region, and he traces out the work of Romans and Saracens, so far as these peoples left permanent influences upon their successors. The comments upon the present-day inhabitants and their industrial and social interests are cogent and often entertaining. Hardly once does the reader notice a trace of weariness on the part of the author, or any sign of the struggle which occasionally M. Lenthéric must have experienced while sifting the literary details for his brilliant sketching. The volume is provided with plates and maps which make the journeyings clear. The translation has been made by Dr. Charles West of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

*A conscientious
biography of
Madame Roland.*

In her useful biographical study of "Madame Roland" (Scribner), Miss Ida M. Tarbell gives us a full, faithful, and literal account of the much canvassed and usually misjudged career of the Girondin Egeria. As the representative of a faction and the type of a leading social, political, and intellectual revolutionary class, Madame Roland has been alternately lauded and abused. To one school of opinion she is the saint and martyr: to the other the little *bourgeoise*, whose diseased vanity fancied a rival in the Queen of France herself; the soured plebeian whose revolutionary zeal was born of hatred for those at the top, rather than love for those at the bottom of the social scale. As usual, the truth lies somewhere between the extremes. Let us say that Madame Roland was a high and puissant soul, whose loyalty to her ideal could harden nevertheless at times into a certain unwise and ignoble implacability; a generous dreamer touched with the pedantry of her time; a Frenchwoman, with a large share of the national love of histrionic *éclat*, and of the distinction of a leading role; a raw and incapable politician — for, admitting that she swayed the counsels of the Girondins, there surely was never a political party worse led than hers. Her crowning political mistake was her repeated rejection of Danton — the Mirabeau of the populace, and with all his faults, the real Colossus of the Revolution, the man who,

allied with the Girondins and with Dumouriez, might have saved France from anarchy. Miss Tarbell's book is not a mere revamping of facts in the life of Madame Roland which are already known; nor does it represent what may be termed the poetical method applied to biography. Her recital is terse, clear, and literal; and her recent close researches among original documents, as well as her intimate acquaintance with descendants of Madame Roland now living in Paris, have enabled her to present some new facts that throw additional light upon the career and character of her heroine. Miss Tarbell has done her work patiently and conscientiously; and she has resisted the common temptation to make Madame Roland the *motif* of a rhapsody, rather than the subject of a biography. There are a number of illustrations, mainly portraits.

The Egypt of the Hebrews.

Professor Sayce's "The Egypt of the Hebrews" (Macmillan), "is intended to supplement the books (on Egypt) already in the hands of tourists and students, and to put before them just that information which either is not readily accessible or else forms part of larger and cumbersome works" (Preface). The first four of the eight chapters of the book discuss "the patriarchal age," "the age of Moses," "the exodus and the Hebrew settlement in Canaan," and "the age of the Israelitish monarchies." The positions taken are substantially those found in the author's earlier works. Abraham's sojourn in Egypt (p. 20), Ebed-tob's letter to Egypt and his identification with Melchizedek (p. 71), the Pharaoh of the Exodus (p. 90 ff), are some of the points on which he agrees with his former utterances. These first four chapters add little or nothing to our stock of knowledge. But chapters V.-VIII. are vigorous presentations of "the age of the Ptolemies," "Herodotus in Egypt," "in the steps of Herodotus," and "Memphis and the Fayyûm." They gather into brief compass the most salient points under each topic. Pioneer-work is always necessarily venturesome, and Professor Sayce even oversteps the bounds of law in this regard. He never fails to interest his reader, unless it is by recapitulating matter already in book form. Some valuable appendices on dynasties, on chronology and writers, fittingly close the volume. While perpetuating some of the author's proverbial guesses, this book may do a great good in clarifying the historical air of Egypt, and in righting our conceptions of Israel's relations to Egypt.

The makers of Modern Rome.

Those who have read Mrs. Oliphant's "Makers of Florence" and "Makers of Venice" know essentially what to expect in "The Makers of Modern Rome" (Macmillan), though the apologetic Preface forewarns the reader not to expect the author's best work. Here is brought together a quantity of interesting material from epochs of modern Roman history—the close of the fourth century, of the sixth, of the eleventh, of the twelfth, the middle of the four-

teenth, and from the middle of the fifteenth through the first quarter of the sixteenth—material much of which is not easily accessible in a village library. Any secondary work of history, such as this, ought to give at least a brief list of its sources, as, in the first section, Thierry's "Life of St. Jerome." Indeed, the material of the volume is limited too exclusively to such works as those of Muratori, Migne, and the Bollandists. The share of Melania and Paula in making modern Rome does not appear to be great in comparison with that of Theoderick, Michael Angelo, or Victor Emmanuel. The contents of the volume on the whole would better deserve the title "The Makers of the Papacy." Here are a few examples of a careless style to be found in the book: "Withdrawn into a villa had she?" (p. 19); "the breach of all the decorums of life" (p. 29); "What more dreadful influence could be than one which made a woman forsake her child, the infant whom she had carried in her arms to the great funeral, in the sight of all Rome, the son of her sorrow?" (p. 32); "When every one else had tried their best" (p. 67); "And all the fault of the Pope, as who could wonder if the sufferers cried?" On p. 109 occurs a slip of mere carelessness, "the terrible Alaric, a scourge of God like his predecessor Attila," which the publishers can correct in a new edition by substituting "successor" for "predecessor." Yet the book brings to the average reader much interesting matter that is new, and with its good print and numerous illustrations deserves, and will probably find, many readers.

A cheery volume of wholesome fun.

A dainty little volume that should find favor is "The Bicyclers, and Three Other Farces" (Harper), by that clever writer, Mr. John Kendrick Bangs. None of our other up-to-date humorists, we think, provoke quite so many laughs to the page as Mr. Bangs does—and his fun is always cheery, wholesome, and decent withal. The "three other farces" in the book are: "A Dramatic Evening," "The Fatal Message," and "A Proposal under Difficulties." The four pieces are distinct from each other in plot and action; but the same characters appear in each. In "The Bicyclers," "Mr. Perkins" takes his first lesson in "biking," while his friends watch him from the window. One of these, "Bradley," becomes anxious over the non-arrival of his wife, who is coming down town a-wheel, and who presently announces by telephone that she has been arrested for riding without a light. She is finally bailed out, and the company retires to supper. "A Dramatic Evening" shows the tribulations of the good-natured "Perkins," who has rashly agreed to have private theatricals in his house, which is thereupon pulled to pieces in the usual harrowing way. "The Fatal Message" shows the final rehearsal of the play, the fun turning on the general "bulldozing" of the hospitable "Perkins" by his guests, and the final discovery that "Bradley," misreading a telegram sent him, has learned the wrong part. "A Proposal under

Difficulties represents "Yardsley" and "Barlow" calling upon "Miss Andrews," both with the intention of proposing to her. In the main scene "Yardsley," *solus*, rehearses his impending proposal — and is rapturously accepted by the house-maid who happens to enter at the critical moment. The "situations" are ingenious, the dialogue is clever, and the fun throughout waxes fast and furious up to the *dénouement*. The last farce, especially, strikes us as a capital one for private theatricals. The piquant drawings call for special mention.

BRIEFER MENTION.

The following German texts have recently been published: Storm's "Immensée," edited by Mr. H. S. Beresford-Webb (Maynard); "Legends of German Heroes of the Middle Ages," by Professor Johannes Schramm, edited by Mr. A. R. Lechner (Maynard); "Fritz auf Ferien," by "Hans Arnold," edited by Mr. A. W. Spanhoofd (Heath); and three "Wissenschaftliche Vorträge," by Emil Du Bois Raymond, edited by Dr. James Howard Gore (Ginn). We have also received a "First German Book," by Mr. M. J. Martin (Werner), prepared upon the inductive plan. Of recent French texts we note the following: "Pêcheur d'Islande," by "Pierre Loti," with notes by M. C. Fontaine (Jenkins); Augier's "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," edited by Dr. B. W. Wells (Heath); M. Ohnet's "Le Chant du Cygne," edited by M. Arthur H. Solial (Maynard); "Le Premier Livre de Français," by Miss Louise S. Hotchkiss (Heath); and a "Key to Short Selections for Translating English into French," by M. Paul Berey (Jenkins).

The series of "English Classics" published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., of which we have heretofore had occasion to speak in terms of high praise, is rapidly growing. Four volumes have just been added to the list, and are upon the general level of excellence attained by their predecessors. They are Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," edited by Mr. Herbert Bates; "As You Like It," edited by Messrs. Barrett Wendell and W. L. Phelps; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," edited by Mr. George P. Baker; and "The Merchant of Venice," edited by Mr. Francis B. Gummere.

We cannot recommend anonymous editions of English classics, such as the texts recently published by the American Book Co., including "Macbeth," two books of "Paradise Lost," and DeQuincey's "Revolt of the Tartars." Anonymity in such cases usually means cheap labor and scamped workmanship. A word of praise may be given, however, to this firm of publishers for their "Eclectic School Readings," of which two volumes, both by Dr. Edward Eggleston, are at hand. These books are entitled "Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans," and "Stories of American Life and Adventure." They are simply written and attractively illustrated.

Book lovers will take delight in a charming little volume entitled "Reminiscences of Literary London from 1779 to 1853" by Dr. Thomas Rees, with additions by Mr. John Britton. The book was first privately issued about 1853, and is now reprinted and published in a very attractive form by Mr. Francis P. Harper (New York). It contains much curious matter respecting

books — their authors, publishers, and sellers — written in a familiar style, and is, on the whole, very enjoyable reading.

"A Metrical History of the Life and Times of Napoleon Bonaparte" (Putnam), edited by Mr. William J. Hillis, is further described as "a collection of poems and songs, many from obscure and anonymous sources, selected and arranged with introductory notes and connecting narratives." Mr. Hillis has been collecting these poems for many years, and found that he had at last "a poem for nearly every incident of note in the life and history of Napoleon, from his birth to his second funeral." The poems, together with the prose connective tissue supplied by the editor, and the twenty-five photogravure illustrations, make up a handsome octavo of more than five hundred pages. The average excellence of the work is not as mean as might hastily be imagined, for the names of Byron, Wordsworth, Campbell, Scott, Browning, Southey, Koerner, Fraed, Whittier, Taylor, Hugo, and Manzoni are among those that occur in the table of contents.

LITERARY NOTES.

A long poem by Mr. Swinburne, having for its subject the story of Balen as found in Malory, is to be published at an early date.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be the American publishers of the "Letters of Victor Hugo," which may be expected in the autumn.

"The Uncommercial Traveller" and "A Child's History of England" form a new volume in the popular edition of Dickens published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

"The Book of Job," edited by Mr. R. G. Moulton, is now published in "The Modern Reader's Bible" series of booklets, with the imprint of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Volume III. of the Dent-Macmillan reprint of Carleton's "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" has just appeared, as has also, with the same imprint, a translation of M. Daudet's "Tartarin sur les Alpes."

Mr. Alfred Ayres, whose little book called "The Verbalist" has been found helpful by many literary workers during the fifteen years of its existence, has revised and enlarged the work for a new edition just published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

The Open Court Publishing Co. send us new editions, cloth bound, of three of their works: "The Psychology of Attention," by M. Thomas Ribot; "Three Lectures on the Science of Language," by Professor F. Max Müller; and "The Religion of Science," by Dr. Paul Carus.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons publish a fourth edition of Symonds's translation of "The Life of Benvenuto Cellini," in a single volume, with a mezzotint portrait, and a number of reproductions of Cellini's works. The volume is a handsome one, and the price is moderate.

The first number of "The Portfolio" to deal with an American subject, since that valuable periodical became a series of monographs, is the quarterly issue for April, which discusses the work of "John La Farge, Artist and Writer" (Macmillan). Miss Cecilia Waern is the author of this study.

A beautiful edition of R. L. Stevenson's "Edinburgh," with illustrations by Mr. T. Hamilton Crawford, has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. There

are eight etched plates, and a great many illustrations in the text. The volume is almost sumptuous in its half-binding of green morocco.

Messrs. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn announce for early publication a "New Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," by Professor Webster Wells, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and "The Story of Turnus" from the *Æneid*, VI. to XII., by Dr. Moses Slaughter, Iowa College. In the early summer the same firm will issue a new "Greek and Roman Mythology," by Dr. Herbert C. Tolman of Vanderbilt University, and Professor Karl P. Harrington, University of North Carolina.

Mr. Henry Cuyler Bunner, who died on the eleventh of this month, at the age of forty, will be as sincerely mourned as any writer of his generation. Most people think of him, from his editorial connection with "Puck," as a humorist, but he was much more than this. His novels, short stories, and poems possessed a high order of merit, a delicacy and a distinction that are rather French than English. Although much of his activity was given to journalism, he was not spoiled by it, as so many good writers are, but remained true to literary ideals of the higher sort throughout his brief but productive career.

An edition of Mr. Stanley Waterloo's novels, "A Man and a Woman," and "An Odd Situation," has just been published in London, and for the latter work Sir Walter Besant has prepared an interesting preface, from which we quote the opening paragraph: "The appearance of a new literary and publishing centre is an event of great interest, if only on account of its rarity. Hitherto it has seemed as if the tendency among the English-speaking nations was to concentrate, rather than to increase, the literary centres. London has swallowed up Edinburgh and the provincial centres; Dublin is a silent sister; Melbourne and Sydney produce very little; Canada cannot hold out against New York, which is absorbing Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. During the last five or six years, however, there has sprung up in the city of Chicago a new literary centre and a new centre of publishing. There exists in this city of a million [*sic*] inhabitants, which sixty years ago was but a kind of barbian, or advanced post against the Red Indian, a company of novelists, poets, and essayists, who are united, if not by associations and clubs, at least by an earnest resolution to cultivate letters. It may be objected that this is nothing but a provincial coterie, such as we in this country have seen at Lichfield, Norwich, and other places, and that, like all such societies, it will presently disappear. I do not think that this will be the fate of the Chicago movement, for several reasons. First, the city is so huge that there must be continually born in it, or brought into it from the country, persons with the literary gift; next, there exists in the Northwest States an unbounded admiration for the literary calling—a feeling which ought by itself to raise up aspirants; thirdly, they have at Chicago a University, with Professors of Literature and Libraries; they also have, for the higher culture, colleges and academies of music, theatres and opera houses, galleries of paintings, schools of art, and lectures of all kinds; they have a journal of literary criticism, sober, conscientious, and scholarly, from every point of view unsurpassed by any other literary journal in America or England. Besides all these aids, they have daily papers by the dozen, which afford the aspirant the means of a livelihood while he is working at his real profession. Not without importance, moreover, are those literary circles which are found in every little

township of the Mississippi Valley, by means of which at least the young people are taught from childhood the dignity, and the might, and the glory of literature. Given, therefore, a people who are always ready to pour out their love and respect upon every writer who can touch their hearts; given these country circles of culture; given a great city in which all the problems of human life can be studied; given, again, a company of men and women resolved to give all that is best in them to the pursuit of letters; it would be strange, indeed, if there did not come out of all of this a growth of literature worthy of joining the literature of Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope; Fielding and Thackeray; Lowell and Longfellow; Emerson and Motley."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 100 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

HISTORY.

- A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom. By Andrew Dickson White, LL.D. In two vols., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. D. Appleton & Co. \$6.
- The Empire of the Tears and the Russians. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu; trans. by Zénaïde A. Ragoin. Part III., The Religion; 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 601. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.
- The Balance of Power, 1715-1789. By Arthur Hasall, M.A. 12mo, uncut, pp. 433. "Periods of European History." Macmillan & Co. \$1.60 net.
- Greek Oligarchies: Their Character and Organization. By Leonard Whibley, M.A. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 212. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.
- Memphis and Mycenæ: An Examination of Egyptian Chronology and its Application to the Early History of Greece. By Cecil Torr, M.A. 8vo, uncut, pp. 74. Macmillan & Co. \$1.40.
- A History of the Hebrew People from the Settlement in Canaan to the Division of the Kingdom. By Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D. With maps and plans, 12mo, pp. 220. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Memoirs of Barras, Member of the Directorate. Edited by George Duruy. In four vols.; Vols. III. and IV., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Harper & Bros. Boxed, \$7.50.
- The Life of Elias Boudinot, LL.D., President of the Continental Congress. Edited by J. J. Boudinot. In two vols., with portraits, 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$6.
- My Confidences: An Autobiographical Sketch addressed to my Descendants. By Frederick Locker-Lampson. With portraits, 8vo, uncut, pp. 440. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$5.
- The Life of Laurence Sterne. By Percy Fitzgerald. In two vols., with portrait, 16mo, gilt tops, uncut. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$3.
- Percy Bysshe Shelley, Poet and Pioneer: A Biographical Study. By Henry S. Salt. With portrait, 16mo, uncut, pp. 192. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Dolly Madison. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 287. "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times." Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- Leigh Hunt. By R. Brimley Johnson. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 152. Macmillan & Co. 90 cts.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr., during his Captivity in the French and Indian War, from May, 1745, to August, 1747. Limited edition, with map bound in separate volume; illus., 8vo, pp. 223. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$15.
- The Epic of the Fall of Man: A Comparative Study of Cædmon, Dante, and Milton. By S. Humphreys Gurteen, M.A. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 449. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Retrospective Reviews: A Literary Log. By Richard Le Gallienne. In two vols., 12mo, uncut. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

Reminiscences of Literary London from 1779 to 1853. By Dr. Thomas Rees; with additions by John Britton, F.S.A. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 174. New York: Francis P. Harper. \$1.25.

Hamilton, Lincoln, and Other Addresses. By Melancthon Woolsey Stryker. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 192. Utica, N. Y.: Wm. T. Smith & Co.

In Jail with Charles Dickens. By Alfred Trumble. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 190. New York: Francis P. Harper. \$1.35.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

The Works of Eugene Field. "Sabine" edition, in ten vols. Volumes now ready: Western Verse, Profitable Tales, Poems of Childhood, Second Book of Verse, and The Holy Cross. Each with frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Chas. Scribner's Sons. (Sold only by subscription.)

The Novels of Captain Marryat. Edited by Reginald Brimley Johnson. In 22 vols.; now ready, Vols. I. and II.: Peter Simple, and Frank Mildmay. Each illus. in photogravure, 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Little, Brown, & Co. Per vol., \$1.50.

Johnson's Lives of the Poets. New Edition, with Notes and Introduction by Arthur Waugh. In six vols.; Vol. I., with portraits, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 233. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Weird Tales. By E. T. W. Hoffman. A new Translation, with Biographical Memoir by J. T. Bealby, B.A. In two vols., with portrait, 12mo. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The Prose Tales of Alexander Poushkin. Trans. from the Russian by T. Keane. 12mo, uncut, pp. 466. Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Desperate Remedies. By Thomas Hardy. New library edition; with frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 473. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

Tartarin of Tarascon: Traveller, "Turk," and Lion-Hunter. By Alphonse Daudet. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 245. Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The "Temple" Shakespeare. Edited by Israel Gollancz, M.A. New vols.: Romeo and Juliet, and Titus Andronicus. Each with frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan & Co. Per vol., 45 cts.

POETRY.

Lyrics of Earth. By Archibald Lampman. 16mo, uncut, pp. 56. Copeland & Day. \$1.

Sunshine and Shadow. By Caroline Edwards Prentiss. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 173. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Boxed, \$1.50.

The Pilgrim, and Other Poems. By Sophie Jewett (Ellen Burroughs). 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 99. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Undertones. By Madison Cawein. 24mo, uncut, pp. 65. Copeland & Day. 75 cts.

Soul and Sense. By Hannah Parker Kimball. 24mo, uncut, pp. 89. Copeland & Day. 75 cts.

Four-Leaved Clover: Being Stanford Rhymes. By Carolus Ager (Charles Kellogg Field). Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 117. William Doxey. \$1.50.

Odes. By Charles Leonard Moore. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 106. Philadelphia: The Author.

Some Rhymes of Ironquill. 12mo, pp. 334. Topeka, Kas.: Crane & Co.

FICTION.

Cinderella, and Other Stories. By Richard Harding Davis. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 205. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The Reds of the Midi: An Episode of the French Revolution. Trans. from the Provençal of Félix Gras by Catharine A. Janvier; with Introduction by Thomas A. Janvier. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 366. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Adam Johnstone's Son. By F. Marion Crawford. Illus., 12mo, pp. 281. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Earth's Enigmas: A Volume of Stories. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 291. Lamson, Wolfe, & Co. \$1.25.

White Aprons: A Romance of Bacon's Rebellion, Virginia, 1676. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 339. Little, Brown, & Co. \$1.25.

A King and a Few Dukes: A Romance. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo, pp. 363. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Kriegspiel: The War Game. By Francis Hides Groome, author of "In Gipsy Tents." With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 380. Ward, Lock & Bowden. \$1.50.

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Platonic Affections. By John Smith. 16mo, pp. 249. Roberts Bros. \$1.

Quaint Crippen, Commercial Traveler. By Alwyn M. Thurber. 16mo, pp. 253. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

At Wellesley: Legenda for 1896. Published for the Senior Class of Wellesley College. 12mo, pp. 227. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Out of Town. Illus., 12mo, pp. 235. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

The Witch of Withyford: A Story of Exmoor. By Gratiana Chanter. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 187. Macmillan & Co. 75 cts.

Stories by English Authors. In two vols., "England" and "Ireland." Each with portrait, 16mo. Chas. Scribner's Sons. Per vol., 75 cts.

An Unsatisfactory Lover. By Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess"). 12mo, pp. 210. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

Doctor Lamar. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 12mo, pp. 335. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Paper, 50 cts.

Compound Interest, and Other Stories. By Mrs. O. W. Scott. 12mo, pp. 193. Cranston & Curtis. 75 cts.

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Human Progress: What Can Man Do to Further It? By Thomas S. Blair, A.M. 12mo, pp. 573. William R. Jenkins. \$1.50.

Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States. By F. J. Stimson. 12mo, pp. 385. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Wealth against Commonwealth. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. New cheaper edition; 8vo, pp. 563. Harper & Bros. \$1.

The History of Local Rates in England: Five Lectures. By Edwin Cannan. 12mo, pp. 140. Longmans, Green, & Co. 75 cts.

A Handbook on Currency and Wealth. By George B. Waldron, A.M. With tables and diagrams, 24mo, pp. 150. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50 cts.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

The Philosophy of Belief; or, Law in Christian Theology. By the Duke of Argyll, K.G. 8vo, uncut, pp. 555. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

History of Christian Doctrine. By George Park Fisher, D.D. 8vo, pp. 583. "International Theological Library." Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net.

The Roman See in the Early Church, and Other Studies in Church History. By William Bright, D.D. 12mo, uncut, pp. 490. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.

The Religious Forces of the United States. By H. K. Carroll, LL.D. Revised to January, 1896. 12mo, pp. 478. "American Church History." Christian Literature Co. \$3.

Buddhism: Its History and Literature. By T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D. 12mo, uncut, pp. 230. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes. By Robert Louis Stevenson; illus. by T. Hamilton Crawford. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 197. Macmillan & Co. \$5.

In India. By André Chevrillon; trans. by William Marchant. With photogravure frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 265. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Cuba and the Cubans. By Raimundo Cabrera; trans. by Laura Guiteras; revised and edited by Louis Edward Levy. Illus., 12mo, pp. 442. Philadelphia: The Levy-type Co. \$1.50.

PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

The Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte. Freely translated and condensed by Harriet Martineau; with Introduction by Frederic Harrison. In three vols., 16mo, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$4.50.

An Ethical Movement: A Volume of Lectures. By W. L. Sheldon. 12mo, uncut, pp. 349. Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Outlines of Logic and Metaphysics. By Johann Eduard Erdmann; trans. by B. C. Burt, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 253. Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

Is Life Worth Living? By William James. 18mo, pp. 63. Philadelphia: S. Burns Weston. 50 cts.

FOLK-LORE.

Current Superstitions: Collected from the Oral Tradition of English-speaking Folk. Edited by Fanny D. Bergen; with Notes and Introduction by William Wells Newell. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 161. Published for the American Folk-Lore Society by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3.50.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

The School System of Ontario (Canada): Its History and Distinctive Features. By the Hon. George W. Ross, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 203. "International Education Series." D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Froebel's Occupations. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. 16mo, pp. 313. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The Lives of Cornelius Nepos. Edited by Thomas B. Lindsay, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 363. American Book Co. \$1.10; text edition, 40 cts.

Germania: A Monthly Magazine for the Study of the German Language and Literature. Vol. VII., May, 1895, to April, 1896; 8vo, pp. 504. Boston: Germania Pub'g Co.

Topical Notes on American Authors. By Lucy Tappan. 12mo, pp. 334. Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.

Hugo's Les Misérables. Abridged, with Introduction and Notes, by F. C. de Sumichrast. 12mo, pp. 325. Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

The World and its People. Book VII., Views in Africa. By Anna B. Badlam; edited by Larkin Dunton, LL.D. In two vols., illus., 12mo. Silver, Burdett & Co. 96 cts.

The Sketch Book. By Washington Irving; edited by James Chalmers, Ph.D. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 386. Silver, Burdett & Co. 80 cts.

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